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Established 1887

Small Band Of Jobless Forms Union In Russia

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW, Jan. 26 (UPI)—A small band of protesting workers announced today that they were forming an unofficial labor union to defend rights allegedly left unprotected by the official, government-controlled trade unions.

The workers, all without jobs after complaining about corruption or safety violations, said that they had collected about 300 names of those in similar straits who wanted to join the new union. The figure could not be verified.

Vladimir Klebanov, formerly a foreman in a Ukrainian coal mine, said that the move was made after attempts to find justice within the Soviet system failed. They had taken appeals to various party and government authorities and to the Soviet press.

"It is true that there is criticism in the Soviet press," he said. "But it is only propaganda, an exception to the rule. So we need new channels."

The new channel was an appeal through foreign correspondents for support in the West.

"We are unemployed people, basically," he said, "and our unions don't defend us."

Symbolic Value

Forming a new union—which may be illegal—is unlikely to have little practical effect, especially because its members are unemployed. But it carries symbolic weight, especially for a country that prides itself on maintaining an



Vladimir Klebanov (left) and colleagues announcing plans for an unofficial union.

image as a state founded on workers' interests.

Workers here traditionally have shunned dissident activities, and when Mr. Klebanov and his group surfaced about two months ago, they stimulated considerable interest among Western diplomats, some experts on Soviet affairs in the United States and a few ordinary Russians.

"Troublemakers," a Moscow resident called them. But another called their emergence "potentially very significant."

Some Russians believe that the abuse of authority that these workers are protesting is

so common through Soviet society that their cause can elicit broad sympathy. How many will dare to act on their feelings, however, is another question.

Expansion Possible

Mr. Klebanov said that since news about the group was broadcast to the Soviet Union by the Voice of America, about 30 persons have written to him at his home in Donetsk to voice similar complaints. He does not have permission to live in Moscow, and is in constant danger of being expelled.

Last month, after his first interview with U.S. correspondents, he was arrested, placed

in a Moscow mental hospital and released in his hometown of Donetsk with instructions not to return to the capital. He came back.

As a miner, he complained to the authorities about the dangers of forcing men to work long shifts to fulfill the production plan. With fatigue came carelessness, he said, and deaths and injuries were frequent. He was dismissed and, when he persisted in his complaints, was committed to a psychiatric hospital, he said.

Psychiatry often is used by the authorities, according to the group, as a punishment or a

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Canadians Find Trace Of Cosmos Radiation

OTTAWA, Jan. 26 (UPI)—A Canadian aircraft searching a remote northern region today reported "highly probable contact" with ground-level radiation from a disintegrated Soviet satellite, the Defense Department said.

A department spokesman, Capt. Bud McDonald, said that the U.S.-Canadian crew aboard the plane were very confident that the radiation was not from a natural source. No more details were available pending analysis, he said.

Radiation search exercises, code-named "Morning Light," by Canadian aircraft are being stepped up along the satellite's re-entry route.

The unmanned satellite, Cosmos-954, and its enriched uranium power source fell from a 150-mile-high orbit Tuesday.

"A radiation search by Hercules aircraft will continue along the re-entry route and a fourth Hercules is expected to join the search today, using Canadian scanning equipment," a Defense Department spokesman said. "The equipment was flown last night from Ottawa to Edmonton."

Civil aviators have been warned by the Ministry of Transport against flying in the search area. The radiation was located 500 miles east-northeast of Port Relevance in the Northwest Territories.

The area pinpointed by Capt. McDonald is about 600 miles northwest of the Yellowknife area on Great Slave. Search efforts had been concentrated in the lake area, but he said the probable contact area was within the original search plan.

The Defense Department said that the area did not appear to be inhabited.

"At this time, the operational plan devised by the Canadian forces is to deploy a small team of U.S. and Canadian radiation survey and health personnel to Baker Lake, Northwest Territories," Capt. McDonald said.

Earlier, authorities said that the air mass over the Northwest Territories, where the nuclear-powered satellite apparently burned up in the atmosphere on Tuesday, was moving south toward the northern Great Lakes area.

Canadian officials ordered a national chain of monitoring stations maintained by the Defense and Health Departments to check for any changes in radiation levels.

U.S. U-3 and KC-135 planes took high altitude air samples and Canadian CP-130 Hercules checked the 2,000-foot level along a 450-mile corridor east of Great Slave Lake where the crippled Cosmos-954 satellite plunged from orbit.

158 Are Arrested In Jakarta Sweep

JAKARTA, Jan. 26 (AP)—Admiral Sudono, the head of the Command for Security and Order, said today that 149 students and 15 other persons were arrested for plotting to hold a mass demonstration on Saturday that would have tied up Jakarta.

Adm. Sudono said the 15 non-students were "outside agitators." The students had been campaigning against official corruption, and democratic practices and President Suharto's re-election this year.

If they had launched the demonstration, there would have been chaos and everything would have fallen apart," Adm. Sudono said. "Political observers said that no movement could overthrow the government without military support, and Adm. Sudono denied reports that several generals had been arrested in the crackdown."



A local office of the Neo-Destour party in Tunis after it was sacked yesterday by rampaging striking workers.

Accord on Principles Hinted

U.S. Aides See Bid to Jordan Because of Peace-Talks Gain

JERUSALEM, Jan. 26 (UPI)—The quiet diplomacy undertaken by the United States to rescue the suspended Egyptian-Israeli peace talks produced sufficient success today to warrant extending the behind-the-scenes process to Jordan, U.S. sources said.

Additionally, Prime Minister Menachem Begin said he assumed his Cabinet will decide Sunday to send Defense Minister Ezer Weizman back to Cairo so the stalled military round of the peace talks can reconvene.

And Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said Egypt and Israel were near an agreement on a declaration of principles guiding an overall peace settlement. The declaration is the first item on the agenda of the ruptured political round of talks and includes the thorny Palestinian issue.

The outburst of optimism by top Israeli officials occurred after a meeting of the assistant U.S. secretary of state, Alfred Atherton, held with Mr. Begin, Gen. Dayan and Gen. Weizman. It was the first time he had met the three together since the political talks broke off unexpectedly Jan. 18.

It coincided with optimistic reports from Cairo where U.S. Ambassador Hermann Eilts was pursuing similar diplomacy with the Egyptians.

A U.S. spokesman said Mr. Atherton will be in Jordan Saturday for a meeting of six U.S. ambassadors and the same day will pay a courtesy call on King Hussein. The session with the envoys, including Mr. Eilts and the U.S. ambassador to Israel, Samuel Lewis, was arranged before the breakdown of the talks, the spokesman said.

Further, Mr. Atherton said he may go to Cairo early next week in what could be the start of a shuttle diplomacy to get agreement on the declaration of principles so the political round of talks can resume.

Gen. Dayan said the Americans have been encouraging the Israelis to think that agreement on the declaration would mean that King Hussein would join the peace-making process, a goal sought by Egypt and Israel because of Jordan's hoped-for role in the future of the Palestinians.

Although the spokesman did not say as much, Mr. Atherton's meeting with King Hussein will give the U.S. envoy an opportunity to

sound out the King on whether he would be ready to join the political talks once they reconvene.

Forward Move

Asked by reporters if any progress had been made in his talks, Mr. Atherton replied after his meeting at Mr. Begin's office, "Yes, I think so. As a result of these talks we have helped move matters forward a bit."

In Cairo, President Anwar Sadat said his Middle East peace initiative took Israel by surprise and the Jewish state needs time to shed its "old concepts."

Mr. Sadat said he was in constant touch with President Carter who he said "fully realizes the role the United States should play in the establishment of peace."

Speaking to a Sudanese delegation, led by Vice-President Rashid al-Taher, Mr. Sadat said his effort was "not aimed at a bilateral settlement with Israel, which is easy, but at an overall political solution."

"The initiative is taking place" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Soares Forms A New Cabinet To End Crisis

LISBON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Premier Mario Soares announced today that he has formed a Socialist-dominated Cabinet including conservatives to end a seven-week government crisis and to prepare for urgent action on Portugal's economic crisis.

The new Cabinet brings Conservative Social Democrats into the government for the first time since Portugal's 1974 democratic revolution.

"This is a government constituted with a Socialist party base and with conservative personalities," Mr. Soares said. He said that the Cabinet included three conservatives and two independents. One of the independents was a new agriculture minister and the other was Col. Mario Firmão Miguel, who retained the post of defense minister, which he had held in the previous government.

The 14-man Cabinet plus a minister without portfolio were scheduled to be sworn in Monday. Mr. Soares said they would begin tomorrow to prepare a legislative program.

Mr. Achour's unless signed a "social pact" with the government in January of last year that was to block salaries for five years. But by March they were complaining of rising prices and the complaints grew into demonstrations and strikes against "shameful riches of a certain class" whose interests they claimed were fostered by the government.

Replying the government accused Mr. Achour of sympathies for the radical regime in Libya, implying he had accepted money from Libya.

Belgian Party Opts For Eurocommunism

BRUSSELS, Jan. 26 (AP)—The small Belgian Communist party opted today for Eurocommunism, warning that failure to answer the need for more freedom in the East would lead to more serious political troubles.

Its newspaper, Drapeau Rouge—Red Flag—published today most of the report adopted Saturday by the party Central Committee. It said, "The party wants to define its international policy in full independence" and mentioned "obvious limitations of democracy in the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries."

As Strongman Tightens Grip In Equatorial Guinea, Dissent Often Brings Beatings, Death

By Michael Goldsmith

DOUALA, Cameroon, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Tens of thousands of people are reported to have been executed or to have vanished since Equatorial Guinea gained independence from Spain in 1968. Almost half the population has fled, and those remaining live in an atmosphere of terror.

Diplomats and refugees paint grim picture of life in the isolated land, situated at the far bend in Africa's West Coast north of the equator. They dissent is punished by death, the most frequent method of execution is by soldiers beating times to death.

The country of 10,000 square miles has been ruled since the end of the Spanish colonial administration by a former civil servant, Macias Nguema Blygo, who shuns the limelight and apparently lives in dread of assassination.

Most reporters—especially Western correspondents—are barred from the country. First-hand affirmation of conditions there is practically impossible. But refugees, diplomats, foreign businessmen and technicians tell of harsh oppression.

They claim Mr. Macias, a member of the majority Fang race, is backed by a ruthless militia drawn from his own tribal district and by hundreds of huns, Russians and Chinese.

He has imposed an ostensibly Marxist regime and expelled all 3,000 diplomats.

He estimated 145,000 refugees—most half the country's original population—have fled to neighboring Cameroon and Gabon or Nigeria or Spain. There are exact figures available on number of persons killed, but trustworthy sources agree they are counted in the tens of thousands.

The sources say an atmosphere of terror pervades the island of

Fernando Poo, once a relaxed past-hued settlement of fishermen and vacationers, and the mainland enclave of Rio Muni—the two parts of Equatorial Guinea. They say the economy is shattered and cocoa exports, the country's mainstay, have fallen from 40,000 tons a year at independence to 6,000 tons.

The World Council of Churches, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Police Say Kidnappers Ask Baron's Family for Ransom

PARIS, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Police said today that the kidnappers of Baron Edouard-Jean Empain have contacted his family twice, have demanded an undisclosed ransom and have given proof that they are holding the Belgian industrialist.

Authorities confirmed statements by family sources that Baron Empain's eldest daughter, Patricia, 19, was contacted.

The sources said that Miss Empain was contacted at 1 p.m. Monday, less than three hours after the kidnapping and again around midnight Tuesday. The sources said that a message in writing was sent with a file folder that the baron, 40, had with him when he was seized in front of his Paris apartment.

Police confirmed that the family established a contact with the kidnappers in a country that borders France. The Empain sources said that a family emissary had been sent to the unspecified country to negotiate with the kidnappers.

Police would not say what ransom had been demanded or if a deadline had been set. Nor would

officials say whether the kidnapping was political or criminal.

French media have received countless phone calls claiming responsibility for the kidnapping. Most of the callers identified themselves as spokesmen for political groups. Some callers, however, said that they were professional kidnappers and demanded ransoms of up to 40 million francs (\$8 million).

Police said that the kidnapping appeared to be the work of professionals and had been planned at least six weeks ahead, judging from the dates on which the vehicles the kidnappers used were stolen.

Police believe the kidnappers are holding Baron Empain in the Paris area because roadblocks were put up around the capital within minutes of the abduction.

Baron Empain is heir to one of the wealthiest industrial dynasties of Europe and heads one of the continent's largest conglomerates, the Empain-Schneider group, which has an annual turnover of 22 billion francs (\$4.5 billion).

Communists Take Tough Stand in Italy

By Henry Tanner

ROME, Jan. 26 (UPI)—The Italian Communist party today pressed its demand for participation in a government of national unity and polemicly rejected its commitment to Eurocommunism.

The party's secretary-general, Enrico Berlinguer, laid down the basic party policy in an address to the 176-member Central Committee at the start of a two-day meeting in the party's headquarters here.

Mr. Berlinguer spoke on the 10th day of Italy's government crisis, touched off by the Communist demand for inclusion in the government. The ruling Christian Democratic party of Adolfo Democrazia Cristiana has rejected the demand.

Continued Policy

The fact that the statement broke no new ground was seen as an indication that the Communists will continue to follow Mr. Berlinguer's step-by-step policy of gradually seeking more power and responsibility within Italy's existing political framework.

The speech also was seen as a sign that Mr. Berlinguer's position in the party remains strong despite recent reports of discontent.

It was understood that Mr. Berlinguer's statement reflected the views of the party's 40-member directorate and its nine-member secretariat.

There have been sharp debates among party leaders about political tactics but no real divisions on basic strategy, according to specialists.

Mr. Berlinguer accused the Carter administration of "neoliberal interference" in Italy's internal affairs.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

'iscard's Effort for March Vote Emphasizes Unity

PARIS, Jan. 26 (UPI)—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said in his campaign today for March 12-19 legislative elections a slogan of "openness, by and unity."

Giscard d'Estaing's spokesman said that by openness and inviting discontented socialists and leftists to join government coalition—a tactic that is anathema to his coalition rival, Paris Mayor Georges Chirac.

He referred to striking Prime Minister Raymond Barre's austerity program. Unity to the President's dream of the left-right split characterizes French politics.

Remember 'Mr. Coffee Nerves'? A U.S. Study Shows How He Works

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (UPI)—The caffeine in just two or three cups of coffee makes the blood pressure shoot up. It slows down, then speeds up the heart. It speeds up breathing. It forces the important adrenal glands to pour out two hormones that make the nervous system work harder.

All these striking, potentially harmful effects have been detected by Vanderbilt University scientists in one of the most careful studies of caffeine effects made.

The researchers also concluded that it is not yet known whether habitual coffee drinking increases the risk of heart

disease or other illness, but investigation is needed. Regular coffee drinkers might not be as greatly affected as the study's subjects, because they develop a degree of tolerance to caffeine.

As for advice to the average coffee user, the study's principal author, Dr. David Robertson, said yesterday, "It's too early to make any recommendations."

Many other authorities agree. But not all.

Dr. William Lukash, President Carter's physician, said yesterday, "It's fairly well established" that caffeine is a potent drug, "and I'd use a common sense approach to limit coffee intake to no more than three or four cups a day."

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Dr. William Lukash, President Carter's physician, said yesterday, "It's fairly well established" that caffeine is a potent drug, "and I'd use a common sense approach to limit coffee intake to no more than three or four cups a day."

All authorities agree that coffee should also be limited for certain patients, for example, persons "with any heart rhythm disturbance," Dr. Robertson said. He and six Vanderbilt col-

leagues told the American Medical Association in 1975 that drinking 5 to 10 cups a day can lead to headaches, irritability and nervousness. They said that 30 per cent of coffee drinkers "have digestive distress directly attributable" to their coffee use.

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Tass Scorns, Rejects U.S. Offer Of Radio Time for Soviet Aides

MOSCOW, Jan. 26 (AP).—Tass today rejected as insulting and provocative a U.S. proposal that Soviet and East European officials have equal time to present their views on the Munich-based Radio Free Liberty and Radio Free Europe.

The agency described the proposal as an attempt to legitimize these "centers of subversion" established and funded by the CIA.

Under a plan that has been presented to the White House, the United States would offer air time to officials from the Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc to tell their side of the story when they have "specific complaints which have merit."

Tass said that the existence of the stations was a relic of the cold war and was incompatible with the Helsinki Agreement on European Cooperation and Security. It described the offer of air time as a provocation.

In announcing the offer for air time earlier this week, John Gronowski, chairman of the Board for International Broadcasting, an independent agency that supervises the two stations, said that it was designed not only to provide room for "corrections of inaccuracies" in the stations' broadcasts, but also to create a basis for ending the jamming of them by Soviet broadcasting officials. The two radios have been broadcasting in 16 languages to the Soviet Union and in 6 languages to Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and Czechoslovakia since the early 1950s.

Italian Red Leader Stresses Power Role, Eurocommunism

(Continued from Page 1)

ternal affairs for issuing a statement two weeks ago expressing concern about the prospect of Communist party participation in Western European governments.

Mr. Berlinguer spoke at a closed meeting, but party authorities released the text of his address.

Political analysts found it significant that Mr. Berlinguer reaffirmed the party's backing of Eurocommunism against the background of the negotiations for a new government.

Mr. Berlinguer said that in his

concept of Eurocommunism the Western European Communist parties regarded "democracy and socialism as inseparable" and were striving for political and philosophical unity within the workers' movement of Western Europe.

He pressed his party's demand for participation in the government without the slightest hint of compromise.

He made it clear that participation in a watchdog government decision-making from outside the government would be unacceptable to the Communists. Mr. Andreotti is known to have made such a proposal to the Communists and four other parties.

Mr. Berlinguer said that the Communists were opposed to a dissolution of Parliament, which would lead to new elections.

Attacks in Rome, Bologna

ROME, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Urban guerrillas bombed a national police station in Milan and carried out attacks in Rome and Bologna early today, police said.

No injuries were reported in any of the attacks, but the police station was seriously damaged.

In Bologna, armed members of an urban guerrilla group known as the "Fighting Communist Command" broke into a warehouse, tied up and robbed nine persons inside and then set the building afire. Passersby freed the victims and put out the fire.

Police in Rome said that about a dozen transit buses belonging to a suburban transport company were burned during the night.

Police Clash With Rightists In Barcelona

Crowd at Viola Rites Tries to Attack Aide

MADRID, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Mounted police today charged into a crowd of rightists who tried to assault Spain's interior minister at the funeral in Barcelona of a former Barcelona mayor and his wife.

The demonstrators gave the Fascist salute and chanted "The army to power." Death to the traitors" and "Franco, Franco."

Interior Minister Rodolfo Martín Villa ducked into his limousine while dozens of heavily armed policemen protected him. Later, mounted police charged into the crowd to open a path for the minister's car.

Minister Unharmed

Mr. Martín Villa was not harmed. After the funeral mass, the bodies of Joaquín Viola Sauret and his wife were buried in a local cemetery. In addition to serving as Barcelona mayor, Mr. Viola was an adviser in the Franco regime.

The couple died yesterday when a bomb strapped to Mr. Viola's chest exploded. Four terrorists who burst into the Viola home had placed the bomb, which they said they would remove after a ransom was paid.

Barcelona Police Chief Jose Maria Calleja said that the bomb might have malfunctioned. He said that Mr. Viola apparently did not try to remove the device, because his hands were not especially damaged by the blast.

The attempted assault against Mr. Martín Villa occurred as he left the church at the end of the Viola funeral mass.

The church overflowed with mourners, and 3,000 stood outside, some of them waving the red-and-black flag of the Francoist Falange.

At the sight of the interior minister, shouting and insults increased. Several youths broke through a police line and tried to throw themselves at Mr. Martín Villa but were held back.

Palestinians, Leftists Clash in S. Lebanon

HASBAYA, Lebanon, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Rival factions in south-east Lebanon traded tank, artillery and heavy machine-gun fire for eight hours yesterday, leftist sources said today.

The sources said that the shelling was between Palestinian and Lebanese leftist positions at Khiam, Ebel es-Saqi, Rasayya al-Foukhar and Blat, and Christian rightist positions in Kila, Marjayoun, al-Meri and oo Sherki Hill.



PRESIDENTIAL PIQUE—Marshal Idi Amin appears irked as he remonstrates with newsmen attending the official celebration in Koboko of the seventh anniversary of his coup in Uganda. With President Amin is Vice-President Mustafa Adrisi.

Arbitration Favors Chile

Argentina Repudiates Decision on 3 Islands

By Juan de Onis

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Argentina yesterday repudiated an international arbitration decision awarding three disputed islands to Chile but will not press its claims by armed force, according to military sources here.

The dispute over the islands, called Nueva, Pictos and Lennox and situated at the eastern entrance to the Beagle Canal along Tierra del Fuego, has generated tension between the military regimes of Argentina and Chile and fears of armed conflict.

Argentina's repudiation of the decision, which was issued by the Queen of England May 2 and due to go into effect next week, is a drastic diplomatic move under international law, because both Argentina and Chile had agreed to accept the ruling without appeal.

Vice-Adm. Oscar Montes, Argentina's foreign minister, announced the rejection of the decision on national television last night, 12 hours after sending notes to Chile's ambassador and the British chargé d'affaires explaining Argentina's position.

Argentina had believed that it would be awarded at least one of the islands, which would have preserved Argentine maritime sovereignty in the area on the Atlantic side. When the ruling gave all three islands to Chile, strong reaction from the military here included threats of naval occupation of the islands.

But Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla, who is a cautious soldier, and Chilean President Augusto Pinochet, who has problems on Chile's northern border with Peru and Bolivia, met last week in Mendoza, Argentina, and are expected to meet again in Chile soon to seek a peaceful solution.

The three small islands, inhabited by eight Chilean families devoted to fishing and sheep



Adm. Oscar Montes

herding are unimportant, but the issues of maritime sovereignty ruled by the dispute are important in a region rich in fisheries and deposits of oil and natural gas offshore.

In this region, first explored by Magellan and Sir Francis Drake, and where Charles Darwin made his historic visit to Tierra del Fuego during the voyage of HMS Beagle in 1832, giving the canal its name, Chile claims all the islands between the canal and Cape Horn.

Opposing Claims

Argentina, basing its position on a treaty that gave it all of Patagonia and the eastern part of the island of Tierra del Fuego, claims all islands east of a longitude passing through Cape Horn.

In 1972, after years of bilateral talks with Chile, Argentina agreed to submit the dispute over the three islands to arbitration by the Queen of England, who would simply ratify a decision made by a panel of five judges of the International Court at The Hague.

Accusation by Chile

SANTIAGO, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Chile today accused Argentina of violating international law by repudiating the award of the three islands to Chile.

Chilean Foreign Minister Patricio Carrasquero said that his country would take action before international forums to stress its rights.

Dissent Repressed in Equatorial Guinea

(Continued from Page 1)

Amnesty International and the London-based Anti-Slavery Society have condemned the reported systematic killings, torture and forced labor, and have denounced the Macias regime as "one of the most brutal and unpredictable in the world."

At least seven of Mr. Macias's former government ministers are known to have been executed.

Another minister is said to have escaped by walking for two days through the tropical forest while militiamen searched for him with a death warrant signed by Mr. Macias.

He is former Wealth Minister Pedro Ekong Andeme, 37, who now lives in relaxed "protective custody" in the Cameroonian capital of Yaounde and is trying to escape the displeasure of the Cameroonian authorities—to rally his thousands of fellow refugees into a liberation movement against the Macias regime.

Mr. Ekong Andeme met this correspondent at a secret rendezvous in Yaounde, out of sight of the Cameroonian policemen permanently posted around his living quarters. He said he spent four years in prison in Malabo, the capital of Equatorial Guinea, for having spoken out against the abuses.

From 1971 to 1975, Mr. Ekong Andeme said, he was kept naked in a cell seven feet long and two feet wide, with only the concrete floor to sleep on "each Saturday morning, every political prisoner

including myself received 150 strokes with a metal rod," he said.

He said he kept a count of the prisoners clubbed to death in the courtyard of Malabo Prison. "Their screams stopped when their backs were broken," he said. For each death, he made a mark on his cell wall—187 during four years, he said.

Others were hunkered. They were taken outside and executed in public by firing squad. Almost all those executed were political prisoners, Mr. Ekong Andeme said. Many others were killed "spontaneously" by militiamen.

Malabo is on Fernando Poo, now renamed Macias Nguema Biyogo Island, where about 25 per cent of the population lives. Mr. Ekong Andeme, whose story could not be confirmed independently, said that most of the murders occurred in mainland Rio Muni.

A Cameroonian diplomat who recently ended a two-year assignment in Malabo said Mr. Macias seemed intent on wiping out all local political leaders, high government officials, professional men, businessmen, and intellectuals who do not belong to his immediate tribal group.

"Hopeless Resignation"

Practically all those who might have directed an opposition group are dead or in exile, he said, while the mass of the largely illiterate population accepts the regime in a spirit of "hopeless resignation."

The only Western ambassador still in Equatorial Guinea is France's Jacques Fournier, who is trying to protect the dwindling French commercial interests in the country.

A former member of Mr. Fournier's diplomatic staff said the general atmosphere "is that of a concentration camp."

"A high wall surrounds the government compound in the center of Malabo, cutting clear across the main square," he said. "Only trusted members of the regime are allowed through the wall. Inside the compound, the Roman Catholic cathedral is closed and boarded up."

The shops are almost empty. Clothing is rationed. The infrastructure is breaking down through neglect or lack of spares. One recent electricity breakdown lasted three weeks. The largest foreign colony is composed of Cubans. We estimate there are at least 600 of them in the country, including Macias's bodyguard.

As far as we know, they have not taken part in any actual killings, but in a way they are the backbone of the regime. A refugee, former army Lt. Anastasio Mba, 28, said he fled

Transition Regime Set

Smith, Blacks Said to Agree On Settlement in Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Prime Minister Ian Smith and three moderate black leaders have agreed on a settlement of Rhodesia's 12-year-old constitutional dispute and plan to set up a black government in Salisbury before the end of the year, sources close to the negotiations said today.

Mr. Smith and the black leaders met at the Prime Minister's official residence this afternoon to prepare final details of a broad agreement on an interim government to lead the country to black majority rule.

The breakthrough coincided with the publication of figures showing that Rhodesia suffered the worst exodus of whites to the country's history last year—a net loss of 10,000 whites.

The rising emigration figures are the result of political and economic uncertainty and the fear of the effects of the escalating guerrilla war, which is moving closer to the cities.

The two men, excluded from the Salisbury talks, are due to meet British Foreign Secretary David Owen and Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, on Monday.

They aim to revive the Rhodesian settlement proposals devised last year by the British and U.S. governments.

But the agreement reached by Mr. Smith, Chief Jeremiah Chirau, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Ndabaningi Sithole has pre-empted the Salisbury talks.

The conference sources expected a formal announcement of the settlement agreement to be made in Salisbury before the weekend.

Kissinger Proposals

They said it is similar to the proposals for a handover to black rule proposed by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in 1976.

Included is a "council of state," comprising Mr. Smith, Chief Chirau, Bishop Muzorewa and Mr. Sithole to head the interim government. The sources said the existing government machinery and civil service would operate normally.

Mr. Smith wants the interim government to function for two years, but the nationalists insist on a shorter period. They also want black rule to be introduced by September, but it is unlikely that the mechanics of the agreement, which provides for a refer-

endum, can be implemented by then.

To be able to upstage the Salisbury talks, the black leaders would be guaranteed parliamentary representation for only five years. But this week he gave away and aligned himself with Chief Chirau and Mr. Muzorewa, who were willing to let the whites have a 10-year period.

The sources said 28 of the 10 seats in the Legislature are to be set aside for representative of the nation's 270,000 whites.

Meanwhile, the guerrilla war showed no sign of easing. The military command announced the deaths of 37 more persons in several skirmishes. Two men, guerrillas, two guerrilla collaborators and a white civilian were killed.

London Talks Fail to Solve Belize Quarrel

R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Intensive new round of negotiations has failed to resolve a long-standing dispute over Belize, the British colony in Central America that is claimed by Guatemala.

Britain, the United States and Guatemala have discussed the possibility of ceding to Guatemala a slice of Belize's territory in return for Guatemalan abandonment of its claims. But Belizeans have refused, at least for the moment, to accept a such deal.

David Owen, the foreign secretary, confirmed the discussions, a report to the House of Commons yesterday afternoon on two days of talks with Prime Minister George Price of Belize. Mr. Owen and Mr. Price were meeting here, Yvonne Fyfe, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Inter-American affairs, was conferring with her colleagues in Guatemala.

"No final agreements have been made or would be made were not subject to the approval of the people of Belize," Mr. Price said. "The government of Belize has no intention of agreeing to a settlement. Twice in the last year we have gone to the defense of the people of Belize, and are willing to do so again."

Simple Message

Speaking later Mr. Price said: "Our message to the foreign secretary was simple—no cession of territory." The latest U.S. proposal involved only 1,000 square miles of Belizean territory, Mr. Price reported.

Belize, formerly known as British Honduras, is a colony of 5 square miles on the Gulf of Mexico. Wedged between Guatemala and Mexico, it has a population of about 140,000.

Like Gibraltar, the Falkland Islands and several other territories, Belize is a remnant of British Empire that causes more trouble than its size or economic significance would justify.

Spain broke relations with its former colony in March after Mr. Macias publicly insulted King Juan Carlos in a speech. The last U.S. ambassador, Herbert Spiro, was expelled a year earlier, after being accused of being a criminal spy for international imperialism.

A handful of Roman Catholic priests and missionaries continue a precarious existence in Equatorial Guinea, subject to constant government suspicion and harassment. One of them, on a "rest and recuperation" visit to Cameroon, said: "We tend to regard ourselves as voluntary hostages."

U.S. Aides See Bid to Jordan Because of Peace-Talks Gain

(Continued from Page 1)

In broad daylight and not in secret meetings, Mr. Sadat said, appearing to retreat on a statement yesterday that "serious negotiations" were taking place behind the scenes.

Mr. Atherton, who is working to reactivate the peace talks, said it would be premature to conclude that the political negotiations would be resumed.

"We discussed questions related to the resumption of the peace process, the forthcoming resumption of the military committee, should that finally be arranged, and also my own role in trying to be helpful to the two governments in matters that were under discussion in the political committee," Mr. Atherton said.

Gen. Dayan credited the United States with helping to bridge the gap between Egypt and Israel on the Palestinian issue.

"I am hopeful that we can reach—and this is mainly due to the American contribution—an agreement about the principles that would be acceptable to the Egyptians and ourselves," Gen.

W. Germany to Widen Fishing Zone in Baltic

BONN, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—West Germany is to extend its fishing zone in the Baltic beyond the present 12 miles, a government spokesman said yesterday.

East Germany, Poland and Sweden extended their territorial waters to a middle line of the Baltic Sea at the beginning of this month.

Angola Said to Set Catholic Radio Station

BEIRA, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Angola's Marxist government nationalized a Roman Catholic radio station and accused church of "imperialist" activities.

The church-owned Bell Broadcasting station was taken over by the government yesterday, the agency reported.

spreading of religious propaganda by means of private religious stations is incompatible with the goals of the Angolan revolution," the agency said.

UN Relief for Sahel

ROME, Jan. 26 (AP).—The Food and Agriculture Organization today approved \$4.5 million in emergency food aid for drought-stricken Mali and in West Africa's Sahel zone.

Picked in Thailand today for a passenger in Sydney tomorrow



The orchid. One of the most exotic flowers in the world and to the people of Thailand, a passion.

From the week-end market in Bangkok to the far-reaching corners of the Thai provinces, many colorful species can be seen growing in abundance. Either as a business, a hobby or simply arranged

in pots under the eaves of the most humble household.

At Thai, we consider the delicate bloom of the orchid so beautiful, we give one fresh to every lady passenger on every flight, as part of our Royal Orchid Service.

Which also includes such luxuries as free drinks, gourmet food and specially

selected music and films. All served by delicious Thai hostesses with a grace and charm that has been a part of Thai culture for thousands of years.

On most airlines, all you get when you leave is a thank you. On Thai, we say it with flowers.

On Thai, we say it with flowers. Smooth as silk.



Smooth as silk.

هكذا من الاصل

Says 'Nobody Satisfied' by Justice Dept. Inquiry

U.S. Prosecutor Ousted in Pa. Criticizes Carter Probe

By Anthony Marro

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (NYT).—David Marston, who was dismissed last week as U.S. attorney in Philadelphia, said yesterday that the question of whether anyone tried to obstruct justice by having him removed from office was "a legitimate subject for investigation," but that it should be handled by the FBI and a grand jury, not by Justice Department attorneys.

Mr. Marston made his statement one day after the department's office of professional responsibility issued a three-page report that cleared President Carter and Attorney General Griffin Bell of wrongdoing in the matter.

The report concluded that neither Mr. Carter nor Mr. Bell had known on Nov. 4, that Rep. Joshua Ellberg, D-Pa., was a subject of one of Mr. Marston's investigations, which have focused on political and official corruption in Philadelphia.

The same is important because Mr. Carter has said that he called Mr. Bell that day to "expedite" Mr. Marston's removal, after Rep. Ellberg telephoned him and urged that Mr. Marston, a Republican, be replaced with a Democrat.

No Accusation
Although he stopped for short of accusing anyone of attempting to obstruct justice, a felony, Mr. Marston said that the question was legitimate for investigation, but that it was a "double standard" for it to be handled as an internal matter, rather than a criminal case.

"I think it's wrong," he said of the procedure in which Mr. Bell and other Justice Department officials submitted affidavits saying that they had not known that Rep. Ellberg was the subject of an investigation. Mr. Carter sent a letter to the same effect.

The "established mechanism," he added, is a grand jury, but he suggested that this had been avoided because of the stature of the people involved. "I don't think in our system we should have a double standard where important people are concerned," he said.

Parliament Politics
Mr. Marston was sharply critical of the decision that led to his removal after a year of major successes in the prosecution of powerful figures in Pennsylvania, saying that it reaffirmed the need to isolate federal prosecutors from partisan politics.

Bobby Charged
Charges against the girl were brought by a customer who said she solicited him and engaged in a sexual act for \$10 in a Times Square hotel in March. Then, he said, the girl and three other persons robbed him.

Judge Taylor noted that the man, who was not identified in court papers, was not charged with patronizing a prostitute or with statutory rape.

Officials said the impact of Judge Taylor's decision was limited to the one case.

She wrote that the police "harbor the attitude that women who supply sex are immoral, whereas the men who demand their services are considered blameless."

Terrorist Ruling In Netherlands Prompts Rioting

THE HAGUE, Jan. 26 (AP).—A group of demonstrators clashed with police outside the Staten-Generaal (parliament) today after a court ruled that the Dutch Red Army Faction terrorists to West Germany.

Ten persons were arrested as the police, wielding clubs, broke up the protest on the Binnenhof, the parliament square, after fireworks had been set off and bonfires were started.

About 25 persons took part in the demonstration against the court's ruling, the police said. No injuries were reported.

The trouble began after the court announced that the government could allow the extradition of West German extremists Christoph Wackernagel and Gerd Schneider. The demonstrators gathered outside the court, waving banners supporting the West Germans and then moved on the Staten-Generaal.

Carter Tightens Control on Spies
WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—President Carter signed an executive order Tuesday that he described as "a major step" in establishing clear guidelines for the U.S. intelligence community including new restrictions on such covert activities as political assassination attempts.

Mr. Carter said that the intelligence reorganization would give added authority to Adm. Stansfield Turner, the CIA director, in whom he expressed "sincere and complete confidence."

Adm. Turner did not receive all the additional authority he sought but he will have power over the budgets of all intelligence agencies.

Pakistan Alcohol Plea
ISLAMABAD, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Pakistan today called on foreign diplomats to conform to the country's ban on alcohol and to serve only soft drinks at official parties. Prohibition was introduced last year in accordance with Islamic teachings. Alcohol can be sold only to non-Muslims.

Yugoslav Letter Protests Firings
BELGRADE, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Ten Yugoslav professors have written an open letter to President Tito charging that more than 30 academics have recently been fired on political grounds, dissident sources said this week.

The four-page letter, addressed to the presidency, the cabinet and the parliament, asks the government to abolish its policy of requiring "moral and political fitness" of applicants for many jobs. Copies were also sent to Belgrade's state-controlled newspapers, which did not report it.

"Our revolution was not carried out to create a world of unfreedom and manipulation," the letter says.

Iran Air
PARIS NEW-YORK
BOEING 747 SP: Monday-Friday 0800-1800



David Marston



Rep. Joshua Ellberg

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He said that he did not challenge Mr. Carter's right to replace him and, having worked in the Senate as an aide to Sen. Richard Schweiker, R-Pa., understands the need of presidents to bargain with congressmen to win support for their programs.

But he said, "When a President plays poker with Congress, I don't think the United States attorneys should be one of the bargaining chips in the game."

Later, he added: "If there is one lesson from Watergate, it is that politics and justice don't mix."

Mr. Marston said that he never considered himself essential to the success of the investigations being run by his office. But he said that his concern is that, if a federal prosecutor with one telephone call to the President, no one will believe that prosecutors are free to pursue corruption.

The Justice Department was quick to defend the report. A spokesman said that it was proper to handle the matter through the department office, rather than a grand jury, because there were no formal allegations of a crime.

"No one made any allegations. There were just intimations in the press," he said. He added that, if reason to think crime had been committed had been found, the matter would have been referred to the Department's criminal division for further investigation.

The report focused on the narrow issue of whether Mr. Bell or the President was aware that Mr. Ellberg was under investigation at the time they decided to "expedite" Mr. Marston's removal at Mr. Ellberg's request.

Late yesterday, the Justice Department released transcripts of all the affidavits in which department officials swore that what, if any, information they had concerning Rep. Ellberg had not been passed to Mr. Bell.

Justice Department officials insist that it is improper to say that Mr. Marston was "fired," saying that he resigned after refusing an appeal by Mr. Bell to stay on the job until a competent successor was found.

Mr. Marston, however, said that he considered himself to have been fired on national television by Mr. Bell. He said that the request that he say "no" had made him a lame duck prosecutor and was unacceptable.

Carter Reaffirms Belief in Détente
WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—President Carter today reaffirmed his commitment to Soviet-U.S. détente and said that improved relations required reciprocity and restraint.

The White House said that he expressed his views at a meeting with Boris Ponomarev, chairman of a delegation from the Supreme Soviet.

He described the meeting as friendly and productive and said that subjects discussed included the Horn of Africa, the Middle East and negotiations for a treaty limiting strategic arms.

"That's not our business," an FDA spokesman said.

According to FDA commissioner Donald Kennedy, who announced the approval of the list yesterday, any of the generic drugs—sold by their chemical name—on the list may safely be substituted for their brand-name equivalents, which in some cases are 500 percent more expensive.

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Midwest, Southeast Storms Claim at Least 9 Lives in U.S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP).—A blizzard struck the upper Midwest today and at least nine persons were killed in weather-related incidents east of the Mississippi River.

Indiana and Ohio declared statewide emergencies. The National Guard was called out in Michigan to rescue stranded motorists and get doctors and nurses through the snow to hospitals.

Gov. James Rhodes called the storm "the worst blizzard in Ohio's history." Columbus and other communities were at a standstill. Schools were closed and roads blocked—a situation that prevailed throughout the Midwest from Minnesota into western Pennsylvania.

The National Weather Service said it was one of the most intense winter storms on record and warned stranded motorists to stay in their cars.

Being lost in open country during a blizzard is almost certain death, the weather service said. Hundreds of cars were stranded along highways and back roads throughout the Midwest.

Two weather-related deaths were reported in Michigan and one each in North Dakota and Illinois. Four persons died in the Southeast.

A tornado touched down at Quantico, Va., killing a 3-year-old boy at a trailer court and destroying several duplexes at the Quantico Marine Base.

High winds lashed across the Midwest, reaching up to 80 miles an hour in Michigan and drifting snow to depths of up to 10 feet. The snow was generally 4 to 11 inches deep with as much as 11 inches reported in Minnesota.

Meanwhile, flooding was reported in the Northeast as heavy rains combined with warmer temperatures to melt what was left of last week's snow, swelling rivers and flowing over roads. High winds were also common.

A record low-pressure system whipped in from the Gulf of Mexico and tore across the Southeast with hurricane-force winds, heavy snow, cold and rain.

Many states reported power failures, closed schools and businesses, and dismal driving conditions.

State police in Kentucky closed all state highways in the west.

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Full Probe Demanded

Strike Erupts in Nicaragua Over Slaying of Somoza Foe

MANAGUA, Jan. 26 (AP).—Business and labor leaders said that more than half of Nicaragua's work force went on strike Tuesday to demand a full investigation into the murder of newspaper editor-publisher Pedro Joaquín Chamorro, a leading critic of President Anastasio Somoza.

Bank, a major banking group considered one of the most powerful organizations in the country, joined the strike and shut its banking and other financial operations.

About 80 per cent of the stores and offices in Leon, Chinandega, Esteli, Masaya, Rivas, Matagalpa, Jinotega, Ichigapa and Granada were closed, as were about half the businesses in the capital, business spokesmen said. Leaders of business, labor and opposition po-

litical parties said that the strikes and shutdowns were largely spontaneous and spreading slowly throughout the country.

The Labor Ministry of this small Central American country with a population of 2.5 million estimates the labor force at 600,000.

Ambushed in Managua. Mr. Chamorro, 53, publisher of the newspaper La Prensa, was ambushed Jan. 10 by four gunmen while he was driving through Managua.

Mr. Chamorro and Mr. Somoza were political enemies for a decade. The two knew each other since their youth and their families had vied for power in Nicaragua for nearly a century. The Somoza family has ruled the country for more than 40 years.

Silvio Pena Rivas, one of four men arrested in the case, told a court that he was given \$100,000 by some prominent persons connected with the Somoza government to arrange Mr. Chamorro's killing.

Mr. Pena Rivas, 35, told investigators that the conspirators were House Speaker Cornelio Hueck, former government Housing Bank president Fausto Zelaya and Dr. Pedro Ramos, a Cuban-born U.S. citizen and head of the blood plasma firm called Plasmatrans.

Mr. Hueck and Mr. Zelaya denied the accusation and Mr. Ramos was reported out of the country.

The Managua Chamber of Commerce, other business groups and opposition political parties charged that the case was being covered up.

The Private Enterprise Supreme Council, a major federation of businessmen, said that its executives were meeting to decide whether to join the strike.

William Bass, president of the National Development Institute and secretary of the Nicaraguan Development Fund, said that member companies are awaiting an order from the supreme council before going on strike.

Neither Mr. Bass nor Col. Thomas Stehman, a helicopter pilot, said they had been told by doctors he has a low sperm count.

The hearings by a House Health and Environment subcommittee are focusing on after-effects of atomic experiments conducted in Nevada and in the Pacific from 1946 until 1959. Rep. Paul Rogers said that almost 60,000 troops and 20,000 civilians were involved in the 21 nuclear tests in Nevada. At least 75 tests were set off in the Pacific "involving unknown thousands" of people, he said.



Leo Genn
on screen in 1964.

Leo Genn Dies, British Stage And Film Actor

LONDON, Jan. 26 (UPI).—British actor Leo Genn, 72, who appeared on the British and U.S. stage, in films and on television and radio for more than 40 years, died today in a London hospital.

Mr. Genn, who had wide experience as an amateur actor, made his first appearance at an Eastbourne, Sussex, theater in November, 1930, two years after he took an honors degree in law and became a barrister.

Mr. Genn served throughout World War II and rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Royal Artillery. He later was an assistant prosecutor at the Nuremberg war crime trials.

He first appeared on the U.S. stage at the New York Biltmore Theater in 1939, as Commander Henry Carr in "The Fighting Seamen." He appeared at the Fulton Theater in New York in 1945 as Benjamin Hubbard in "Another Part of the Forest."

Mr. Genn acted in films from 1937, including "Henry V," "Green for Danger," "The Snake Pit" and "Quo Vadis."

50 Rebels Reported Killed in Philippines

MANILA, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Philippine troops have killed more than 50 Muslim rebels in three battles on the southern island of Jolo during the last few days, military sources said today.

They said at least seven marines were wounded. The fighting is part of the campaign to rid the largely Muslim island, 600 miles south of Manila, of more than 800 rebels who have dominated the area since a secessionist rebellion began in 1972.

Press Attacks Hint Further Chinese Purge

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Jan. 26 (NYT).—Despite a nationwide purge in the last 15 months of followers of China's so-called radicals, the military commissary apparently believe that the campaign has not gone far enough and that some high officials in Peking must still be ousted.

This is the conclusion analysts here are drawing from a recent series of vehement articles in the army paper, Chieh-Fang Chun Pao. In garbled language, the articles charged that some unidentified senior party members, who survived the political twists and turns, were opportunists.

Deriding these officials as "slippery" people who "steer their boats according to the direction of the wind," one article said they exhibited "a sharp brain, fast wits, a sensitive nose and thick skin."

Conflict Continues

The articles suggest that conflict continues between leaders who were purged in the Cultural Revolution, like Teng Hsiao-ping, the deputy premier, and those who survived or benefited from the chaos of those years, like Chairman Hua Guo-feng.

Not coincidentally, the analysts think, the army paper is controlled by an associate of Mr. Teng, Wei Kuo-ching, who last fall was named political commissar of the armed forces. Among the poets held by Mr. Teng is that of chief of staff.

The animosity differs in style and perhaps in intensity from the factional quarrels at the opening of the Cultural Revolution in 1966 to the death of Mao Tse-tung and then the arrest of his radical associates in 1976. For one thing, there seems to be broad agreement on basic domestic and foreign-policy issues. But the articles in the army paper demonstrate that the emotions of those years have not been forgotten.

Revolutionary Martyrs

Recalling that some party members who stood up for their views in the Cultural Revolution had been purged, an article said, "Countless revolutionary martyrs have unhesitatingly gone up to the mountain of knives or down to the sea of flames in carrying out Chairman Mao's correct line."

Other officials bent with the wind, "tawing on some people while stabbing others in the back," the newspaper charged. This faction, "though small in number, exerts a bad influence," the newspaper said.

The articles gave no names, but likely targets seem to be Wu Teh, the mayor of Peking, and Chen Hsi-lien, the commander of the Peking military region. Both were elevated to the Politburo after the Cultural Revolution, and both evidently cooperated with the radicals in early 1976 to have Mr. Teng ousted from power a second time.

Another possible target may be Wang Tung-hsing, who commanded Mao's bodyguards. Mr. Wang heads two key security agencies, the party's general office and the guard unit 8341, which are charged with protecting the leaders and supervising inner party communications. Like Mr. Wu and Mr. Chen, the two Peking leaders, Mr. Wang became a Politburo member during the Cultural Revolution.

Perhaps more important, it was Guard Unit 8341 that arrested party leaders like Mr. Teng who fell from power during the Cultural Revolution and watched over them while they were out of favor.

Since Mr. Wang played a key role in elevating Mr. Hua to the party chairmanship by carrying



Teng Hsiao-ping

cut the arrest of Mao's radical associates in October, 1976, it is assumed that he is a close supporter of the new party leader.

An attack on Mr. Wang could be construed as indirect criticism of Chairman Hua. The analysts note that Mr. Hua benefited from the Cultural Revolution and seemed on good terms with the radicals before they were purged.

The articles in the army paper may also be in preparation for a session of the National People's Congress, the national legislature, which is expected to meet next month. It is expected to approve a new constitution and a new cabinet, including several key appointments and the restoration of the post of president of the Chinese People's Republic.

The post of state president was abolished in the Cultural Revolution when its last incumbent, Liu Shao-chi, was purged. Chinese sources said that the party has been debating whether to restore the presidency and who should get the job if it is restored.

According to these sources, Mr. Teng's associates have tried to obtain the post for him. Whether they have succeeded is uncertain. But the sources said he is likely to become premier, a post now held nominally by Mr. Hua in addition to the party chairmanship. Mr. Teng has been acting premier since he was rehabilitated last summer.

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SLIGHT ERROR—The front end of a car pokes out of a showroom in Melbourne after a prospective client accidentally started the car and sent it smashing a plate glass window. He later bought the car.

U.S. Senate Leaders Agree On Plan to Alter Canal Pacts

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—Democratic and Republican leaders of the Senate have agreed to present the proposed Panama Canal treaties to the full Senate with the understanding that the pact will be amended to guarantee U.S. security interests.

Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W. Va., told the Foreign Relations Committee today that he confirms his "strong support" of the agreement. He also reiterated his belief that the Senate ought to approve language expressing the U.S. right to intervene to keep the canal open and a guarantee that U.S. vessels would have priority access to the canal in an emergency.

Sen. Byrd and Minority Leader Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn., have agreed to sponsor an amendment adding such language.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance indicated earlier that the Carter administration, which has resisted changing the language of the treaties, now will agree to the change because the administration views it as essential to winning Senate ratification.

The method of amending the treaties is unclear. It is understood that U.S. officials believe that the Panamanian government would accept a formal amendment.

But U.S. officials prefer that the Senate limit its action to the less formal method of ratifying the pact with an "understanding," a statement filed with the treaty rather than a formal amendment.

Television Appearance. Sen. Byrd disclosed that President Carter will make a national television appearance Feb. 1 to argue for the treaties and make a second televised speech during the Senate debate.

Sen. Baker said shortly before Sen. Byrd's appearance at the session that they had agreed that the panel would report the treaties to the Senate as they were negotiated but probably with recommendations for changes.

The Foreign Relations Committee is starting its final deliberations on the treaties, which turn control of the canal over to Panama in 2000. One pact deals with turning over control of the canal; the other commits Panama and the United States to keeping the canal open to all nations shipping.

Uruguay Frees Brazil Newsman Held for Spying

MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 26 (AP).—Brazilian journalist Flavio Tavares left Uruguay Tuesday under an expulsion order that ended government moves to prosecute him for espionage.

Mr. Tavares, who was jailed for nearly six months, arrived here in July after the arrest of his newspaper's local correspondent, who was held 10 days for a story he wrote about political opposition to Uruguay's military government.

Security agents arrested Mr. Tavares saying that he was carrying documents that "endangered public security," that he had a list of Uruguayan military officers and a list of acts of torture they allegedly committed against political prisoners.

The government never said for whom Mr. Tavares was accused of spying.

Mr. Tavares was released Jan. 5 following demands by journalists and civil rights groups throughout Latin America, but was ordered to remain in Uruguay and not work as a journalist pending the outcome of his case.

Mr. Tavares said yesterday that he believed he was allowed to leave Uruguay under pressure from Brazilian authorities, who he said threatened to cancel Brazil's President Ernesto Geisel's official visit here yesterday.

East Germans Jail Spy

BERLIN, Jan. 26 (UPI).—An East German military court in East Berlin today convicted Renate Jahn, a West German woman, of espionage and sentenced her 12 years in jail. The East German news agency ADN said she was an agent of the West German federal intelligence service.

Canada Welcomes Renewed U.S. Cordiality

By Dusko Doder

OTTAWA, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Vice-President Walter Mondale was lavishing praise last week on a Canadian frequently slighted by previous U.S. administrations. Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Mr. Mondale said, is "a priceless asset to the industrialized world," a "remarkable prime minister" who is the longest-serving leader in the NATO alliance. Although some Canadians thought that Mr. Mondale was being too kind, they still were pleased.

In contrast to years of tensions, especially during the Nixon administration, the praise symbolized renewed cordiality and cooperation between Canada and the United States. Thomas Sanders, the U.S. ambassador here since early 1976, attributes "great changes" in Canadian attitudes to the Carter administration's display of understanding.

Exchanges Increase. High-level exchanges between Ottawa and Washington increased dramatically during the last year. Mr. Trudeau has met twice with President Carter and the two are said to have warm relations.

Analysis of U.S.-Canadian relations tend to attribute the new warmth to a changing perspective in Ottawa caused by political and economic difficulties.

Although Canada has reduced rampant inflation during the last two years, the current figure hovers around 9.5 per cent annually; the unemployment rate for this month is 8.5 per cent; and the Canadian dollar has

fallen in the last three months by about 12 per cent against U.S. currency.

More important, however, is a climate of political uncertainty caused by the secessionist movement in French-speaking Quebec. Since 1976, separatist forces led by Premier René Lévesque took over Quebec's provincial government a year ago, many English-speaking Canadians have become obsessed by the prospect of "balkanization."

Kyprianou Wins New Cyprus Term By Acclamation

NICOSIA, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Spyros Kyprianou won a new five-year term as President of Cyprus today, unopposed in a process in which the island's Turkish-Cypriot minority played no part.

Mr. Kyprianou, 44, was the only candidate when nominations closed today. Thus, his appointment was automatic. Elections scheduled for Feb. 6 will be canceled. Mr. Kyprianou will be installed on Feb. 20.

Turkish Cypriots, who declared an autonomous federated republic in the Turkish-occupied northern sector of the island in February, 1975, played no role in the Greek-Cypriot process.

Rauf Denktaş is President of the autonomous state.

Mr. Kyprianou became interim president on Aug. 3, when Archbishop Makarios died. In September, the Greek Cypriots elected him to complete Archbishop Makarios's term.

Belgium Backs Common Market Bid by Greece

BRUSSELS, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis said today that he has received Belgium's "unconditional backing" for Greece's bid for Common Market membership and its efforts to speed the negotiations.

["Premier] Leo Tindemans stated Belgium's unconditional backing of our membership application and shares our view that negotiations toward membership should be stepped up. Mr. Karamanlis said after meeting with Mr. Tindemans.

Mr. Karamanlis arrived this morning after a one-day visit to London, where Prime Minister James Callaghan promised British support for Greece's membership bid and help in solving the Greek-Turkish quarrel over Cyprus.

"Our position is very clear," Mr. Tindemans said. "We are unconditionally in favor of Greece's accession."

Diplomatic sources said the Greece had sent a note to the Common Market Executive Commission listing an agenda for membership talks. Belgium back the Greek plan, sources said, and will propose that a special task force be created to deal with the membership negotiations.

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ENTERTAINMENT IN PARIS Flurry of Activity Lights Up January

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 26 (UPI)—The post-holiday period is generally regarded as off-season in after-dark Paris. This year is proving a happy exception, with a flurry of theater and film premieres and with unusual and heavily patronized activity in the nightclubs.

Jean-Marie Riviere's Paradis Latin (at 28 Rue Cardinal Lemoine) has become the rage since its pre-Christmas opening and is a must on the list of visitors. Even the Russian film director Andrei Tarkovsky has been to inspect it.

In addition, there are the Lido in its sumptuous new quarters (in the Normandie cinema building) with a new extravaganza, the Crazy Horse Saloon (12 Avenue George V) with its latest stripteases and attractions under Alain Bernardin's ingenious direction, the transatlantic revue on the 3-by-4 stage of Michel de Montmartré (80 Rue des Martyrs), the floor show in the Avenue Gabriel, and the Eiffel Tower where Georges Guétary is the star of the dinner-spectacle.

Tuesday evening saw the inauguration of another cabaret, one of the first order. This is Le Milliardaire (68 Rue Pierre Char-

ron). It was formerly Le Sexy, but renamed and redecorated, it has a new look on both sides of its footlights. The proprietor, Gérard Ferrault, decided to change its image and has reopened it by presenting—with Gilles Devergie—an amusing revue, "Vive le Cinéma!" He has banished the "sexy" in name only—the word having fallen into some disrepute of late with the increasing number of "sex shops" in Paris. A critic once wrote that he would pardon any musical comedy if it contained two pretty girls. Ferrault has supplied a stunning chorus line and his boys of beauty can sing and dance.

As the entertainment's title suggests, it is related to the movies, at least by reference. There is a Western and a gangster battle with street girls, and close-ups of celebrated film stars in passionate embraces are a prelude to the numbers. At one point the girls in platinum wig poses as Jean Harlow against what resembles a Lubich border. Another replica of the cinema is "Le Bal des Vampires," an erotic Walpurgis Night through which alluring witches and determined devil scampers to the hooting of owls.

Two specialty selections are of



A sample of characters from the new show at the Alcazar, from Broadway to Rio.

exceptional artistic order. The first is Omar Pacheco, an extraordinary magician who executes his intriguing trickery against a background of dark curtains, the stage proscenium alight with glowing red bulbs. The second novelty number is performed by

the Philippe Genty marionettes, a fascinating, hilarious interlude in which odd feathered creatures become involved with a mischievous camera, the whole hinting of a surrealist dream.

The Alcazar (63 Rue Mazarine) has ushered in 1978 with a show of stimulating bounce and dangle. It is appropriately known as "Petite à l'Alcazar" for here every night (except Wednesdays, its closing day) a New Year's Eve celebration appears to be in progress with snowfalls of confetti and colored balloons aloft. The fun is contagious, with Hervé Watine serving as master of ceremonies with a rapid-fire commentary, enlisting the audience in the general spirit of the proceedings and uniting it with the show.

Dick Price, in collaboration with Jean-Louis Bert, has directed the

proceedings, which, with lightning speed, move from Broadway to the South Seas and from carnival Rio to the Moulin Rouge of Toulouse-Lautrec's posters, with its cancan in full rampage, to the modern Paris of Régine. The theft of art treasures of the Louvre, the busy woman traffic cops, its outbursts, a parody of Tosca's assassination of Scarpia are subjects for droll skits. The outstanding performer is the svelte Minka, here, among other things, queen of the Moulin Rouge.

The 25th Grand Prix Dominique for stage direction last year was awarded to Yves Bureau for his direction of Alceste Arrouge's play "Le Bateau Pour l'Espagne," at the Comédie des Champs-Élysées. Michel d'Ornano, minister of culture, will present the prize, which brings 3,000 francs with it.

PARIS FASHIONS

The Year the Suit Cast Off Its Folds

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The spring suit, but not man-tailored, is the big story of the Paris collections. Each designer has his or her version, but all agree on broad shoulders, soft blouses, short jackets sometimes cropped to waist length and skirts that on the whole are narrow. The overall look is shifting to pencil slim, a total change from the folds of fabric that have enveloped women for the past two years.

The pants suit is also playing a return engagement, but with a touch of fantasy instead of mimicking a man's wardrobe. The Paris pants are virtually tongue in cheek. Except for a few harem, they are skintight and short and the high-heeled shoes worn with them bring a different proportion to the look. Evening pajamas, long-time favorites in the United States, for the first time, are appearing in Paris.

Though the new clothes shown here this past week are for spring and summer, they are full of black fabrics. White is the most popular alternative, with bright red running third, and a total disinterest in pastels.

Mme. Grès

The suit in the Mme. Grès collection this afternoon is the youngest looking in town. It has a slim, narrow little navy blue jacket, with an ingenious white collar showing above the high neckline, and it is worn with a wide-brimmed, streamered hat and white cotton gloves.

It's just possible that gloves may make a comeback along with some of the other feminine suit accessories. Hats, especially bowlers, have been worn, too, with all the collections, but the feeling is that they will probably remain just window dressing.

In her collection this time, Mme. Grès has a sneaky way of doing the most exciting things behind a woman's back. Dresses that appear to be simple and uncomplicated have owl necklines, slit skirts, contrasting color panels, and draped skirts that cup the derriere when the models turn around.

Mme. Grès still loves the taffeta that she started reviving several years ago. Her latest black and white, make shimmering silhouettes with big tops that stand out stiffly above the

narrowest, slinkiest skirts in Paris. She uses the same shape in white printed black jersey. The white ball gowns that close her show look angelic under white coats or draperies but have middles and broad tops underneath.

Philippe Venet

Philippe Venet is in clover this season. He trained as a suit designer so the going was easy for him. His suits are among the best in Paris.

Made of fine Italian wools, some of them double-faced and others combined with a silk thread, they are lighthearted in both their weight and color. Their jackets stop short, some waist length and others belted and just five inches below. The skirts are pleated, gathered or straight, but always easy. The blouses are wispy little creations of chiffon or crepe de chine.

Besides the daytime types, Venet has a nice pair of restaurant suits. The skinny dress with the black lace top and shoestring shoulder straps has a white jacket, and a black jacket goes with the pleated white crepe.

Venet's party dresses combine yards of chiffon with insets of Chantilly lace.

Hanae Mori

Hanae Mori had another of her smooth and soothing collections, where the major attraction is a restrained, yet cheerful, colorful elegance.

She, too, did the suit story. The short, rounded jackets, outlined with a darker braid, were often worn over the new peg-top pants. But Mrs. Mori's forte lies in her exclusive, cloudy fabric that waves softly about the body. Her favorite exclusive print this time is a huge butterfly which she used for chiffon evening pajamas, with matching coats, as well as more dressed-up, three-tiered bell gowns.

The print was always in rub-

ed color combinations, such as gray and skirting, gray and yellow or gray and white.

Mrs. Mori, who is now a fully accredited member of the French Chambre Syndicale de la Couture Parisienne, is also getting an award today from the Comité de l'Excellence Européenne.

Guy Laroche

Things are looking up for Guy Laroche, who has kept growing quietly but steadily through the years. A favorite with establishment figures such as Mrs. Georges Pompidou and Mrs. Jacques Chirac as well as very droll Mlle. Yvette Darc, he has just signed a contract for the opening of 30 boutiques in the United States. The first two will open next fall in New York and San Francisco.

Lanvin

The hit in the Lanvin collection has been the group made of cottons from Guatemala. The tuck-in tops are worn over peg-top pants that narrow toward the ankles or else big skirts. Colors match in tops and bottoms, out designs mix flowers and stripes. Worn with them are smart head-dresses, tied on with silk cords and tassels.

The clothes are the last manifestation of the peasant look but are genuine and colorful.

Both on and off the runway this past week the decorated barolo played an important part. At Maxim's the other night, the Duchesse d'Orléans, in strapless pink satin from Mme. Grès, was wearing one of Alexandre's white satin bandeaux that ended in a cluster of gold and white rings at the back of her neck. Mrs. Pierre Schlumberger, dressed by Givenchy, had her hair in tiny braids tied with satin ribbons. At her home the following night for a buffet dinner, it was combed out into a frizz and held in place by a diamond band around her forehead.

Italy Discovers Wedekind The Satirical Songsmith

By William Weaver

ROME, Jan. 25 (UPI)—Sixty years after his death, Frank Wedekind is enjoying a sudden popularity in Italy, where until recently he was hardly a household word. His late (1911) play "Frauenleben" has been successfully touring the country, starring the popular young actress Manuela Kusterman. The director, Liliana Cavani, is in the last stages of preparing a new film "Lulu," based on Wedekind's plays, with Romy Schneider in the leading role of the femme fatale who drives men to death and is killed finally by Jack the Ripper.

And now, at Rome's small but attractive Teatro Filarmonico the soprano Adriana Martino is currently presenting another aspect of Wedekind: the choral music. In the Berlin cabaret, the Ueberbretel, Wedekind wrote a number of songs. And he continued writing them over an extended period. For her show, which is entitled "A Dog's Moral," Adriana Martino has chosen about 25, divided into two parts separated by an interval. She also reads some

selections from Wedekind's satirical books, "Nur Haha" and "The Singer." All is done in Italian translation; very effective for the prose, it inevitably softens the impact of some of the songs.

Why Tone

Nevertheless, the songs are extremely impressive. More than a generation before Brecht-Weill, Wedekind had found their same wry tone, their clever exploitation of pop tunes and apparently easy rhymes. All is used as a whip with which to lash the respectable, the bourgeoisie, the snug. In a song like "The Dogs," Wedekind makes bitter fun of trim attitudes toward natural functions. In "The Berlin Zoologist," he comments drily and drolly on his own troubles with the law, when he was convicted of the crime of lese-majesty for writing a satirical poem about the Kaiser's visit to the Holy Land (the poem, as song, also appears in Miss Martino's show). This unexplored repertoire is obviously rich, and the fascinating, delightful sample given in the Roman show makes one long for more.

Until a few years ago, Miss Martino sang mostly 18th-century opera, specializing in sourette roles. Her shift from opera star to discoteuse has been skillfully achieved. She used her hand-made duff (though one wondered if it was really necessary) and she enjoyed the bite and aggressiveness of her songs. She was wittily accompanied by the three pianists—six hands at one instrument—Benedetto Chigiolini (responsible also for the cello arrangements), Stefano Michelotti and Antonio Sechi.

U.K. Inventors Make It Look Easy

How to Teach a Computer Chinese

By R. W. Apple Jr.

CAMBRIDGE, England (UPI)—A former Royal Air Force wing commander and a physicist turned patent lawyer turned linguist have brought off one of the nearest tricks of gadgetry of the decade: They have made it possible for a Chinese-speaking computer operator to communicate directly with his computer in Chinese.

Although Chinese is perhaps the most widely spoken language—it is the primary tongue of more than a quarter of the world's people—it presents formidable technical problems. It is written not with the easily manageable 26 letters of the Roman alphabet but with symbols known as ideographs. In the time of the Emperor K'ang Hsi, 270 years ago, 48,000 Chinese characters were known, and more than 4,500 are in common use today.

Without grants from governments or foundations, the two Cambridge University inventors, Robert Sloss, who heads the university's Chinese language project, and Peter Nancarrow, have devised a system that makes it possible to feed ideographs into a computer and get ideographs out.

It is basically so simple that they built their first working model in three days on Sloss's kitchen table, using a child's Meccano set (similar to an American Erector set), some bits of plastic, a length of string and a cardboard tube that Nancarrow found inside the linoleum he had bought to refloor his bathroom.

What started as a do-it-yourself project to speed their work on a new Chinese-English dictionary, the first to incorporate the vast changes in the Chinese language since the Cultural Revolution of the latter 1960s, has now taken on considerable cultural and economic significance.

Cable & Wireless, the big British communications organization, which has major operations in the Far East, has bought the rights to the invention, and it should be available for practical

use by the end of the year. A Chinese trade delegation has visited Cambridge to see the machine work.

The interest of Cable & Wireless stems from the fact that the new machine should make possible much faster telegraphic communication in Chinese. Since the 19th century, telegrams and Telex messages in Chinese have been sent by translating each character into a four-digit number, sending the number in Morse code and retranslating it at the message's destination. No keyboard could cope with the thousands of Chinese characters.

That system takes an enormous amount of time and it produces endless errors. It is said that a skilled operator must spend at least 30 years at his trade before he can operate efficiently in the Chinese telegraphic code.

The use of ideographs makes other processes equally laborious in Chinese. No one, according to Sloss, has yet devised a machine comparable to a Linotype that can cope with 4,000 characters, so all type must be set by hand from vast racks of ideographs. The Chinese typewriter, on which a bulky lever selects a piece of type from a flat bed and lifts it into position to print, attains a top speed of about 10 characters a minute, less than a tenth of its Western counterpart.

Sloss and Nancarrow first thought of a computer because they feared that their dictionary material, compiled on file cards, might be destroyed by fire. They also knew that a computer could compare, far faster than human minds, the Chinese words used in newspapers, magazines and technical journals with those in their files.

But for an enterprise demanding precision, the telegraphic code, which can convert characters into numbers comprehensible to a computer, was obviously unwieldy since the operator must know the code as well as recognize the characters. Until now, this has been the method Chinese computer operators have had to use when storing language

data. Similar difficulties arose in a Japanese device—with a keyboard the size of a desk—that required the operator to strike two keys simultaneously.

With both these methods, Nancarrow said, "the error rate was absolutely prodigious."

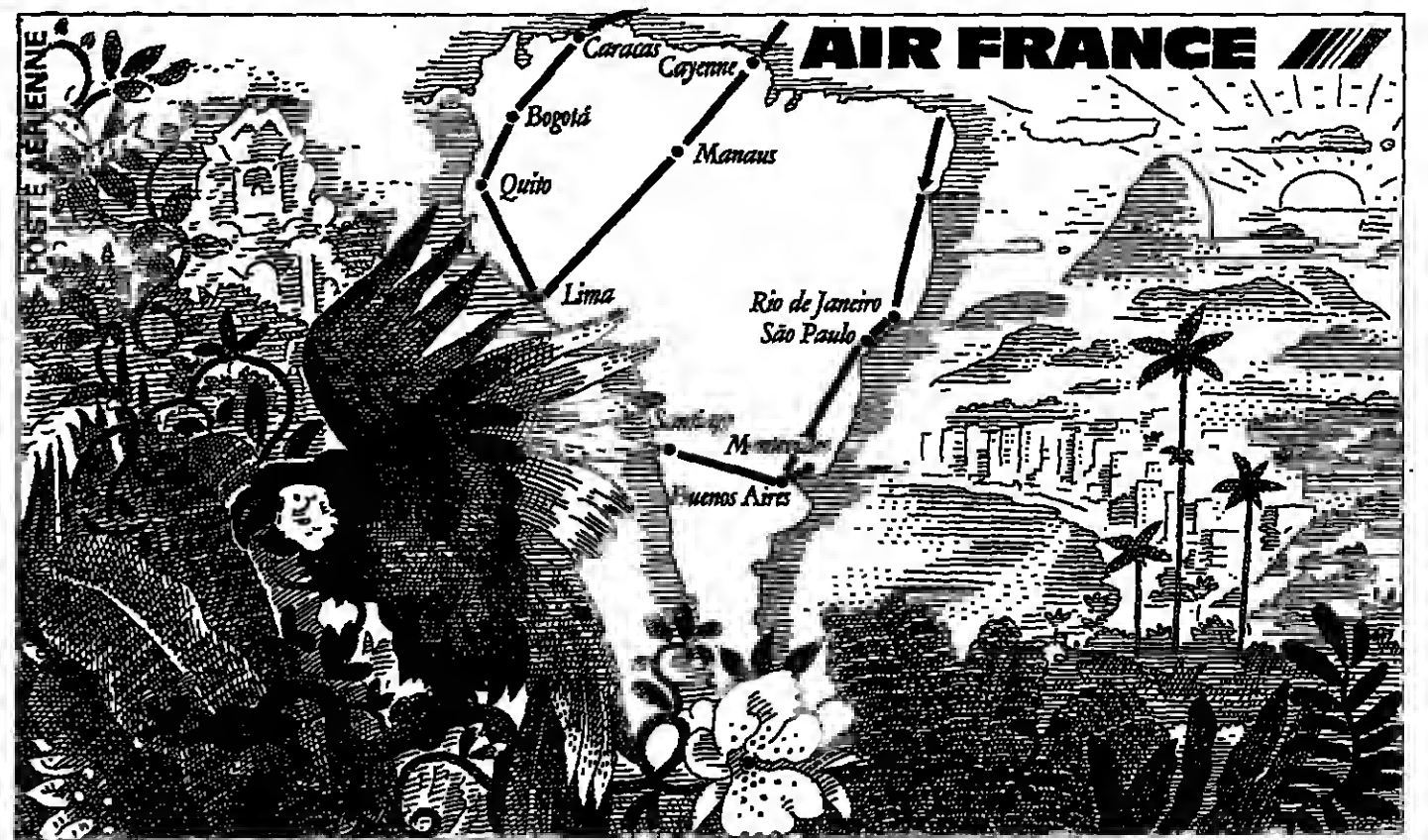
For two years, the British pair wrestled with the problem. The breakthroughs came slowly. First, the two linguists discovered the joys of the square root: 4,500 characters seemed a daunting number, until they realized that a grid 66 centimeters, or 26 inches, square would give them 4,356 boxes, each one centimeter, or about one-third of an inch, square. Next they realized that they could wrap the grid around a small drum.

Then they recognized that the position of any character on the grid could be stated in two numbers, like coordinates on a road map: 22 across, 43 down. And finally, they worked out the mechanical and electronic devices that would do so as a bull's eye was maneuvered across the face of the revolving drum.

Thus, a Chinese character could automatically be given a numerical value that is "legible" to the computer just as numerical values are given to Roman letters by a standard computer keyboard. With the cursor, a properly trained Chinese high-school graduate could feed characters into the computer at a rate of one a second—quicker than the time it takes to write a complicated character.

Because of work already done at Harvard University, the other half of the problem—teaching the computer to "write" Chinese—was easily solved. Sloss and Nancarrow fed the coordinates or code for each character into the computer memory together with instructions for drawing the ideographs. When the computer recognizes a certain combination of numbers, the appropriate character is depicted on a video display unit much like a television screen.

Par Avion.



Air mail. On May 16, 1930, the famed French pilot Mermoz landed at Rio de Janeiro with 130 kilos of mail. The flight from France had taken a total of four days. Thus was the first commercial line between France and South America born. It was the beginning of a great friendship, now almost half a century old. Today, Air France serves 11 major South American cities with a fleet of aircraft uniquely composed of 747's and Concorde's. The journey from France to Rio can now be flown in 7 hours via Concorde; the trip from Paris to Caracas takes only 6 hours via Concorde.

Air France has always been the pioneer of South American air routes. Our newest route, Paris-Manaus-Lima, shortcuts right through the Amazon jungle. When your destination lies in South America, fly there with the experts: Air France. The people who opened a continent to the world.

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Fallout From Space

While Canadian and U.S. scientists and military men were chasing the debris of a Soviet satellite all over the northland, a number of people awoke to an aspect of space flight that had hitherto escaped them: the danger of nuclear fallout from damaged vehicles.

Until now, popular imagination had focused on the relatively few spacecraft that either carry men or go to the far places of the universe. That one of them might fall on a city was always possible, but far less plausible than guessing that the ball will stop on a particular number in a roulette wheel. The space scientists were doing their best to insure that failure would be confined to the vehicle itself (and its occupants). But they were also sending up a considerable number of satellites for espionage, communications and the like about which the public heard little and cared less.

Now, however, it is clear that even fail-safe techniques are not safe enough to insure that failure will not spread nuclear pollution through the atmosphere. In other words, what the nuclear powers sought to guard against by controlling testing of nuclear bombs reappears as a fallout from space exploration.

There is nothing really new about this except the awesome distances and the awe-inspiring effects involved. Nearly every scientific and technological advance of mankind has been marked by a later revelation of side effects. The use of plastic for fabrics and for timber seemed a mighty step forward, away from dependence on sheep and worms, cattle and forests, for a population which grew faster than the space needed for such living material permitted. But

such non-biodegradable substitutes brought their own acute problems of nondisposable wastes.

So did chemistry in energy—and in curative substances. The pill was a mighty contribution to birth control; it has, perhaps, done more than any other single factor to change sexual morality by apparently minimizing its practical consequences. But the pill can also kill. "Wonder drugs" of all kinds develop side effects as well—some of which may be more serious than the illnesses they seek to cure. Sarcosin reduces the dangers that natural sugars can bring to humans—but does it induce cancer? And nuclear energy once promised a miracle for a society which was gobbling up its natural energy sources at a terrific rate. But it, too, implies terrible dangers.

The result has been a revolution against modern technology on the part of many. But can they provide a natural society of the kind that the Polynesians, the Bantu, the Indians and the Eskimos once knew? Not even these cultures, that were precipitated relatively late into such a technology, can do without it any more; relatively free can be freed from electricity and gasoline, gunpowder and artificial preservatives.

All that can be done is to recognize the new for what it is: a modification of the old, not wholly safe, guaranteeing no utopia—but permitting multitudes to live where only a few survived before. Every possible safeguard must be introduced; where the perils outweigh the advantages, the new must be abandoned. But the advantages and disadvantages must be measured carefully, not accepted in emotional hopes or fears. Mankind can no longer return to caves or camps—it must make its cities livable.

Sulking in Business Suites

President Carter has offered the nation an economic strategy for this year and next that is basically cautious, indeed conservative, including a tax cut of some \$9 billion for business and a tight lid on new federal expenditures. Instead of applause in the business world, however, the President's strategy is getting mostly scorn. The complex plan, basically a mixture of tax cuts and tax reforms, is not all that business wanted—or that anyone wanted for that matter. Yet it is basically sound; it does not deserve the current sulking in business suites.

A few large multinational companies may be forced to pay higher taxes if the President succeeds in ending tax deferrals on income earned abroad and ending special tax benefits—subsidies—for export sales made through the Domestic International Sales Corporations (DISCs). Some corporate executives may lose some fringe benefits if Congress goes along with the President's desire to limit tax breaks for corporate yachts, club memberships or first-class air tickets. Business executives may lose some of their taste for the fine food if the President is able to reduce tax subsidies that support the business lunch. Even in the unlikely event that the President gets everything he seeks, the fact remains that the great majority of U.S. corporations would gain substantial tax advantages from his plan.

So what explains the discontent in Wall Street, and such sweeping charges that the President "doesn't show any understanding of how business operates"? The Carter tax plan was scarcely off the presses when industry's top Washington lobbyists set to stirring up opposition among key legislators.

The facts do not sustain their opposition. Under the Carter plan, corporate income taxes would be cut by \$6 billion. The investment tax credit would be expanded to encourage capital spending, worth an additional \$2.4 billion. Telephone excise taxes and unemployment insurance levies would be reduced, generating a further tax break of about \$1 billion for business. That adds up to a hefty \$9.4-billion tax cut for corporate America, and all of it could be in place for the 1979 tax year.

International Opinion

New Look for Bolivia?

The campaign for this July's presidential election in Bolivia has been transformed by the upheavals of the past few weeks. As a result of the success of the hunger strike, which was started by a handful of miners' wives and spread until more than 1,000 people were taking part, the military government of President Hugo Banzer has been forced to include many left-wing opponents in its amnesty. Several of them are prominent former politicians and their return from exile is going to give a new look to the Bolivian political scene. At the same time the government has decided to lift its ban on trade union activities.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 27, 1903
NEW YORK—South Dakota's at present best known for its easy divorce laws, is ambitious of new honors. Among the bills introduced in the State Legislature is one making it a prison offense to play football in South Dakota. The provisions of the bill are very severe, and under it the standing of a football player is even worse than that of a petty criminal: \$1,000 fine and five years imprisonment if caught playing.

Fifty Years Ago

January 27, 1928
NEW YORK—William Fox, already the owner of 49 motion-picture theaters in the Eastern United States, announced the purchase today of a circuit of 260 movie houses in California, Washington, Oregon, Montana and Nevada, together with 50 theaters of the Saxe circuit in Wisconsin, and seven theaters in Chicago. The deal is one of the largest ever concluded in the motion picture world. It had been expected.



When Diplomacy Fails

By Norman Jacobs

PARIS—Now that the flood of angry criticism has abated, it is opportune to examine more closely the issues raised by the Carter administration's publicly voiced opposition to the participation of Communists in Western European governments and, in particular, those of France and Italy. How justified was U.S. "interference" in the affairs of those two nations? And how wise?

Consider the French case first; and to view it with some perspective, imagine the following scenario. Two months before U.S. presidential elections, French chief of state, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing pays an official visit to Washington to discuss matters of mutual concern with the incumbent U.S. President, who, as it happens, is running for reelection. During the course of his stay in the nation's capital, Giscard d'Estaing invites the opposition party's presidential candidate to confer with him at the French Embassy; and after their meeting, he issues a statement "raising the candidate's contribution to U.S. public life."

Not a Duplicate

The scenario is not, of course, a duplicate of President Carter's meeting with President Mitterrand during the latter's recent trip to France (given the differences in U.S. and French governmental structures, it could not be); but it will serve for our purposes. And needless to say, were anything remotely resembling it ever to take place, protests from angry citizens and government officials would descend upon the White House from all over the United States denouncing French interference in U.S. domestic affairs. The likelihood, however, of such a scenario's coming to pass in the United States is nil; for it is inconceivable that a foreign head of state would consider meeting with an opposition candidate in anything like the circumstances outlined, much less praise his role.

Why, then, did the President meet with Mitterrand? Was it for the purpose of expressing to him—as he did according to a statement made by a White House spokesman after the meeting—"our concern about possible alliances with the Communists, including Communism in the overall European context"? But surely Mr. Carter was aware that Mitterrand is the leader of the Union of the Left, of which the Communist party forms an integral part. And despite present disunity on the left, Mitterrand has repeatedly and unambiguously pledged that he will govern or seek to govern with the Communists if the left wins the forthcoming legislative elections. Yet not only does the President meet with Mitterrand but he lauds the Socialist leader's role in French public life. I confess

this whole affair is a puzzle to me.

Let us move on to Italy, caught up in the midst of a governmental crisis with the Communists bidding to enter a new government coalition. The U.S. ambassador to Italy is summoned to Washington in an atmosphere of crisis; and after high-level consultations that include the President and the secretary of state, the State Department issues a statement affirming U.S. opposition to the entry of Communists into any West European government.

By any normal standards, this public declaration of U.S. policy does constitute interference in the affairs of another nation. But here, at least, the motivation is perfectly clear. Most West Europeans tend too easily to overlook or take for granted that we and they are allies; that the United States has stationed and maintains hundreds of thousands of troops in Western Europe to help defend it; that this alliance and our commitment to it provide the nations of Western Europe with the security without which they would probably suffer the fate of Eastern European countries that have really experienced what "interference" is all about; that the Communist parties of France and Italy, even if their relationship to the Soviet Union has evolved since Stalin's day, still follow Moscow's lead on all significant East-West foreign policy issues; and that the entry of these two Communist parties into ruling government coalitions would impair—perhaps vitally—the integrity of the alliance and inevitably affect the attitude of the United States and its people toward the NATO commitment.

Skeptical

These are the compelling facts which, in the Carter administration's view, provide the justification for its policy, irrespective of whether or not that policy is viewed as interference. I would not challenge the facts, nor would I deny that we have reason to be concerned over the possible entry of Communists into Western European governments. Nonetheless, I remain skeptical that the administration has handled matters wisely.

There are, after all, many ways of skimming a cat. The Carter administration could have resorted to quiet diplomacy to communicate its views confidentially to the leaders of the non-Communist Italian parties. It could have found still other ways of making its attitude clear without so obviously seeming to lecture a sovereign ally. It might even have chosen to play it cool and do nothing on the premise that it had already expressed itself in the wake of the Carter-Mitterrand meeting.

In any event, it is difficult to see what we did accomplish by

what we did do. We have been denounced for our interference not only by French and Italian Communists—which was to be expected—but by friends as well, including prominent government officials and political leaders. And if anything, U.S. actions have probably made it more difficult than otherwise to keep the Communists out of the Italian government now being organized, for even anti-Communists don't relish being placed in a position where they are vulnerable to the charge of yielding to external foreign pressure. All in all, in my opinion, the Carter administration's handling of the problem adds up to less than a triumph for the art of diplomacy.

WASHINGTON—Anwar Sadat and Menachem Begin comprise the odd couple of international diplomacy. One is engrossed in the great drama of historic gesture, the other obsessed by the small print.

Neither one is well-suited for long detailed negotiations on major themes. So what is now required for progress between Egypt and Israel is a return to quiet diplomacy on substantive issues by secondary figures.

President Sadat's flair for the historic gesture is well known. He demonstrated it in 1972 when, without getting anything in return, he gave the wet mitten to the vast number of Soviet military and technical advisers in Egypt. He did it again in the 1973 war, and once more in the visit to Jerusalem in November.

Impatience

A lesser known, other side of these qualities is an impatience, an unwillingness to deal with the fine points of serious problems. Egyptians critical of Sadat believe a major reason for his trip to Jerusalem was simple boredom with the process of working out a Geneva conference.

The slow pace of the discussions following that trip also put him off. Indeed it seems clear that he was not even paying much attention to the political talks between his own foreign minister, Mohammed Kamel, and Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan. He broke off those talks, nearly two weeks ago, without even realizing that on the day of the break the two foreign ministers and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had made genuine progress toward putting together an acceptable agenda.

Mr. Begin's obsession with words is equally well known. He has been a rallying point for Israelis at a time of trouble for Zionism precisely because of his literal belief in the Bible and God's promise of the Holy Land to the Jews.

By the same token, however, words have a meaning for him that they don't have for other people—especially Sadat. "Self-rule" in the West Bank means everything to Begin, but nothing to most Arabs who don't have self-rule in Egypt or Saudi Arabia or Syria or any other country.

Umbrage Taken

Similarly, Begin took unnecessary umbrage when Foreign Minister Kamel, arriving in Jerusalem

View of Marston Affair

They Never Learn

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—Relax, everybody: Your Department of Justice has just declared itself, the attorney general and the President innocent of obstruction of justice when they obliged a congressman under criminal investigation and fired the prosecutor who was bothering him. The carefully considered judgment exonerating all concerned at the top came on the basis of the "Shabehn report" (rhymes with "Dean report"), submitted by Michael Shabehn, head of what is now laughingly called "The Office of Professional Responsibility" at the Justice Department.

This intrepid self-investigation consisted solely of collecting sworn statements from 11 Justice Department officials plus the President (whose statement was not sworn—he doesn't spend his weekends at "Camp Affidavit").

Isolated

One trembles at the police brutality that must have been employed to wring these compulsory, self-serving press releases out of this untidy dozen. Seems that everybody asserted that the attorney general is kept totally isolated from the operations of his criminal division, except when it comes to firing prosecutors, and that the obstruction of justice that took place was merely the result of ineptness and stupidity, not venality.

Thus, we are assured of the President's innocence by his Department of Justice because Carter signed a letter claiming he was an innocent dupe. The solicitor general of the United States calls that an investigative "finding" in which he happily "concurs."

I owe readers of this space an apology for writing recently (JHT, Jan. 24) that the President, in his untimely Jan. 15 press conference, demonstrably lied three times (twice in denying he had interfered in the Marston affair, once in saying he knew nothing of the case until it was highly publicized). That was inaccurate.

He lied four times that day. As reporter Charles Babcock pointed out on the front page of The Washington Post, Carter said in that press conference: "As far as an investigation of members of Congress, however, I am not familiar with that at all and it was never mentioned to me." Not true. This week's unsworn-but-binding (whatever that means) Carter statement, which is the basis for the declaration of innocence, admits: "I heard this from my congressional liaison assistant, Mr. Frank Moore, a few minutes before the press conference."

Oh, Strike "I am not familiar with that at all," etc.

It turns out the President was indeed briefed. That raises a few

other questions: From whom did Moore learn (according to Carter, only that morning) of the Elberg-Flood investigations? Was it mentioned in the President's black briefing book, and if so, who prepared that? Who else in the White House knew that Rep. Joshua Elberg had good reason for wanting the President to fire the U.S. attorney in Philadelphia? Did Elberg conspire with Rep. Daniel Flood to obstruct justice, and did Elberg tape his call with Carter?

Pure Hunch

Despite the barrage of falsehood that emanated from the President on Jan. 12, the possibility exists that Carter is telling the truth about doing a political favor for Elberg without knowing his justice-obstructing motive. On pure hunch, I tend to believe Judge Bell in his protestations of ignorance. It takes courage for an attorney general to admit he is being isolated from the major cases in his Criminal Division.

But somebody must have known. The Department of Justice will not tell me who signed the request for immunity for Stephen Elko, Flood's aide, convicted of bribery. Had to be high up, and not this month.

The Carter administration defense is that nobody in authority knew of two grand jury investigations of key congressmen when the President did a target favor. But Carter and Griffin Bell and all of us knew all about the grand juries last week, when the Elberg favor was granted and prosecutor David W. Marston was fired.

The "Shabehn report" is an unimpeachable whitewash of the men at the top, deliberately avoiding the normal process of investigating conspiracies by using the FBI and a grand jury. That this matter is not being investigated by a special prosecutor and a grand jury is a scandal in itself.

If the U.S. Senate confirms Benjamin R. Civiletti as the nation's second-highest law-enforcement officer, and "Tim" Baker as U.S. attorney for Baltimore—despite their conflict in testimony—the Congress will be putting its seal of approval on a chummy cover-up that protects a couple of congressmen while it demeans the legislative branch.

One might think that the lawyers in the Department of Justice, and the aides at the White House, after the Watergate experience, would know enough to avoid even inadvertently joining in a possible felony, or at least to do so with some finesse.

But they never learn. To see that justice is done, now it's up to the Senate Judiciary Committee, which will indicate its seriousness by the quality of its choice for special counsel.

The Mideast's Odd Couple

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Anwar Sadat and Menachem Begin comprise the odd couple of international diplomacy. One is engrossed in the great drama of historic gesture, the other obsessed by the small print.

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Similarly, Begin took unnecessary umbrage when Foreign Minister Kamel, arriving in Jerusalem

great gestures and Begin's illusion that fine words can yield peace. They cannot, in fact, produce even a statement of principles. What is required for agreed principles on such touchy subjects as Israeli settlements and Palestinian rights are detailed substantive negotiations by skilled diplomats. The next phase of the talks, after the present time-out ends, ought to pick up at that point.

Touchy Subjects

For the United States, that means a relatively low profile. This country should avoid having to play referee in the exchanges between the odd couple. President Carter and Secretary of State Vance both should desist for the time being. If U.S. help is required for a certain easing of tension, Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton—a calm, cool professional with extensive knowledge of all the issues—is the perfect man for the job.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

DM Buying Will Subside, Banker Says

Cites W. German, U.S. Interest-Rate Disparity

FRANKFURT, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—The interest rate gap between West Germany and the United States, coupled with abundant German monetary liquidity, will make investment in mark assets unattractive to foreign funds once speculative currency fever subsides, Bundesbank president Ottavio Emminger said today.

Together with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the Bundesbank is intervening in the dollar market as a bridge action to smooth out erratic movements and discourage speculative developments, he added in an interview.

The present exchange rates of a few strong currencies such as the mark or Swiss franc against the dollar are clearly considerably higher than would correspond to the relative purchasing power of these currencies in terms of prices and, in particular, production costs, Mr. Emminger said.

But the special factors now influencing the U.S. balance of payments mean it may take some time for these fundamental relationships to make themselves felt on the exchange rate, he said.

The mark's present rate seems out of line against the dollar, not only compared with price and cost relationships but also with regard to developments in the German basic payments position, he added.

Asked whether the Bundesbank could do anything to restore a less lopsided evaluation of the mark/dollar rate, Mr. Emminger said the bank has contributed to lowering domestic interest rates so that they are now the lowest among all major currencies.

By the end of last week this year's dollar market intervention by the United States and Germany central banks amounted to over 25 billion marks, Mr. Emminger said.

"We (the Bundesbank) have been fully satisfied both with the amount and the method of the Fed's intervention," he added.

Mr. Emminger noted that the present dollar problem is not a bilateral problem between the dollar and mark as has erroneously been maintained by some foreign observers.

The U.S. payments deficit, which has been the root cause of recent dollar weakness, is primarily due to large trade deficits vis-à-vis oil-producing countries and Japan, while the United States runs a surplus with West Germany, he added.

"I don't know if this year will be as large as in 1977, but sooner or later it will improve. Its effect on the dollar rate will depend on whether countries with large dollar surpluses vis-à-vis the United States invest them in dollar assets or not," he said.

Thus, the dollar rate will be largely determined by the dollar's attractiveness as a currency for investment, by American interest rates and foreign confidence in the dollar's stability, Mr. Emminger said.

The German current account surplus has continuously declined over the last few years and is no longer very large, while, more than compensated for by very large long-term capital exports resulting in a very sizable basic payments deficit, Mr. Emminger said.

The inflows of foreign exchange into Germany since last October have been entirely due to short-term capital flows, partly of a speculative nature and partly motivated by hedging operations for commercial payments.

"As soon as these confidence movements subside, the basic German deficit will reassert itself," he added.



Alan Abrahams under arrest Wednesday.

'Biggest Con Man in History' May Have Gained \$50 Million

By Larry Kramer

BOSTON, Jan. 26 (UPI).—As four law enforcement agencies vied to be first in front of the television cameras to announce the capture of the "biggest con man in history" last week, the object of their attentions, quietly put up \$100,000 bail and disappeared.

With him went as much as \$50 million in commodities option trading operation is believed to have collected.

His latest included \$3 million that, under the name of the FBI, the Massachusetts Attorney General, the U.S. attorney in Boston and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, he had transferred from two Boston banks to banks in Canada and Bermuda.

The man was known as James Carr to friends, employees and customers during the 10 months he operated and was president of Lloyd Carr & Co. The company, through 11 offices in 10 states, came as far away as Michigan and California, used high-pressure sales techniques to peddle commodity options over the telephone to thousands of customers.

Commodity options are risky at best. They are sold in this country but can be traded on the London exchange. Lloyd Carr & Co. apparently added to the risk by selling them at vastly inflated prices. A \$200 sugar option, for example, was sold for \$3,000. The buyer could make money only through the widest increase in sugar prices.

And toward the end, according to officials who seized the company's records, the options were not bought at all. The customers' money went straight into the company's account.

Last week, after Mr. Carr had been arrested in the latest legal skirmish between his Boston-based firm and federal and state authorities, an FBI fingerprint check identified him as not James Carr but Alan Abrahams, 59, an escaped convict from New Jersey with a list of arrests and criminal activities spanning 22 years.

That information came too late. Abrahams had fled, leaving behind, according to authorities, only a \$65,000 Rolls Royce, a \$300,000 house and some property in Florida, including three mobile homes. He took with him his girlfriend, their baby and two daughters from a previous marriage.

Mr. Abrahams began using the name James Carr, and picked up a knowledge of the commodity options, from a job he held briefly in early 1976 at J.S. Love & Associates, a commodity options firm in Connecticut. There he befriended Charles Lemieux, a

Productivity In U.S. Rises 1.4 Per Cent

Unit Labor Costs Gain 5.6 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Productivity in the U.S. private sector rose at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.4 per cent in the fourth quarter compared with an upward revised 1.4 per cent rise in the third quarter, the Labor Department reported today.

The increase combined with a 7-per-cent increase in hourly compensation to push up unit labor costs by 5.6 per cent, compared with 2.9 per cent in the previous quarter.

Productivity for the fourth quarter was 2.9 per cent above the fourth quarter a year earlier, compared with a 2.5-per-cent increase in 1976.

Unit labor costs rose 5.3 per cent in the same period of 1977 compared with 6.1 per cent for 1976.

The Labor Department said manufacturing productivity declined at an annual rate of 0.8 per cent in the fourth quarter after a 5.2-per-cent increase in the third quarter.

It was the first drop since the 1.6-per-cent decline in the fourth quarter of 1975.

Unit labor costs in manufacturing were up 8.8 per cent in the fourth quarter compared with 1.8 per cent in the third quarter.

Fourth quarter productivity was 2.1 per cent ahead of a year earlier, while unit labor costs were up 6.6 per cent. That compared with a productivity increase of 2.1 per cent and a unit labor cost increase of 5.5 per cent in the comparable period of 1976.

In the nonfarm business sector, productivity gained 1.2 per cent in the fourth quarter compared with 3.8 per cent in the third. Unit labor costs rose 6.1 per cent in the fourth quarter compared with 3.5 per cent in the third.

Fourth quarter productivity in that sector was 2.7 per cent ahead of a year earlier compared with a 3.2-per-cent rise in 1976.

Unit labor costs were up 5.7 per cent in 1977 compared with 5.8 per cent in 1976.

IRS Offers Help With Tax Returns

PARIS, Jan. 26 (UPI).—The U.S. Internal Revenue Service reports that tax advisors will be available in major world cities to help Americans prepare their federal income tax returns.

Anyone requiring assistance should contact the U.S. Embassy, Consulate or Mission in their area for times and places.

Following is a list of cities and dates for the service:

Abu Dhabi	April 10-12
Aden	Feb. 28-March 1
Algiers	April 10-12
Amman	April 25-27
Athens	March 6-8
Bahrein	March 28-April 3
Bangkok	Feb. 13-14
Barcelona	March 9-11
Bombay	April 1-3
Buenos Aires	Jan. 13-June 15
Cairo	March 10-12
Calcutta	Feb. 28
Chengdu	April 10-12
Damascus	Jan. 28-Feb. 3
Dhaka	March 6-8
Dubai	April 10-12
Dublin	March 28-30
Geneva	Feb. 28-March 1
Hong Kong	March 28-April 3
London	May 1-3
Madrid	March 10-12
Manila	Feb. 21-27
Meerut	April 10-12
Moscow	March 28-30
Mumbai	March 28-30
Nairobi	March 28-30
Osaka	March 28-30
Paris	Jan. 13-June 15
Riyadh	Feb. 28-March 1
Singapore	March 28-April 3
Solomon Islands	April 10-12
Taipei	March 28-30
Tel Aviv	March 28-30
Tokyo	March 28-30
Tripoli	Feb. 28-March 1
Yokohama	March 28-30

The 1977 tax forms for U.S. citizens residing abroad were printed based upon current legislation, although Congress is considering legislation that would postpone to 1978 the effective date of the foreign-earned income exclusion provision for a \$50,000 or \$25,000 exclusion instead of the \$10,000 now allowed.

In addition, taxpayers would not have to use the increased tax rate on excluded income or reduce their foreign tax credit by the exclusion.

Persons who are affected by these pending legislative changes may find it more advantageous to delay filing their returns until the outcome is determined. Those U.S. citizens residing or traveling abroad have an automatic extension of time until June 15 to file their income tax returns.

Dutch Jobless Rate

THE HAGUE, Jan. 26 (AP).—The number of unemployed in the Netherlands in January fell to 203,700, down 5,300 from the previous month, the Social Affairs Ministry reported. The seasonally-adjusted figure, which is provisional, represents about 5 per cent of the labor force.

Despite Slump in Japan Businessmen Live It Up

TOKYO, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Despite the pinch of recession, Japanese businessmen are continuing to lavish staggering sums on expense-account entertainment.

Depending on rank, anything from the cost of a titillating hour at a so-called oasari (lofting) cabaret to the price of a golf club membership ranging from 2 million to 30 million yen (\$8,300 to \$125,000) may be met by employers.

Restaurants charging up to 60,000 yen a head are packed with businessmen, while fleets of black limousines clog Tokyo's glittering downtown Ginza at night awaiting the return of the shogun (expense-account tribe) from the area's tiny and notoriously expensive bars.

Although Japan's economy was hard-hit by the quadrupling of oil prices in 1973, the business community's entertainment expenditure hardly suffered a lull.

New records were set in both 1974 and 1975, while in 1976 the latest figures available, the national tax agency calculates expense-account spending soared to a new high of 2,270 billion yen (\$9.45 billion)—a figure exceeding the gross national product of many countries.

The unique extent of the expense account system here stems at least partly from the use of geisha houses in bygone days for business and political discussions in a relaxed atmosphere.

In modern Japan, where housewives still are rarely taken out or have guests in their homes, geisha houses are beyond the financial reach of any but the most senior company executives. But their role has been supplanted for lesser mortals by expensive restaurants, intimate and expensive bars, and the golf course.

Considering the amounts spent, the tax advantages of big expense accounts are not overwhelming. Present regulations allow tax-free expenses of only 4 million yen per company a year plus an amount corresponding to 0.1 per cent of the firm's capital.

Perhaps more importantly, executives prefer to receive large expense accounts rather than higher salaries, which would be heavily taxed, while companies save on the eventual size of retirement pensions, which are linked to wages.

The exact amount received by individual Japanese executives for expenses is impossible to ascertain, but every company, and every department in every company, has an entertainment budget that is allocated among executives according to rank.

Dollar Strengthens in Europe

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP-DJ).—The dollar strengthened in Europe today as the U.S. December merchandise trade figures, scheduled to be released during the day, were delayed until Monday.

One dealer said some market participants had decided to cover their short positions in the U.S. currency following the news that the trade statistics were not coming out until after the weekend.

Another dealer said he was not sure that it was "only a coincidence" that the trade figures announcement had been delayed until Monday, the same day that President Carter is to hold a press conference. He said there was speculation that the President might announce progress on an energy bill or measures aimed at helping the dollar.

Trading was described as moderate with little or no indication of official support for the U.S. currency.

The dollar rose to 2.1655 Deutsche marks from 2.0998 late yesterday. It advanced to 1.6740 Swiss francs from 1.5999 and was at 4.7815 French francs compared with 4.7023 yesterday.

Sterling closed at \$1.9515 compared with \$1.9527 yesterday.

N.Y. Stocks Fall Sharply On Institutional Selling

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (IHT).—Stocks fell sharply across a broad front in moderate trading today. Analysts said the half-hearted rally attempts of the past few days finally gave way to institutional selling.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 8.10 points to 763.34. It was off 6.93 at 3 p.m.

Losers outpaced gainers by about 800 to about 450. Volume totaled 19.8 million shares, compared with 18.69 million yesterday.

Some analysts said expectations of a sharp rise in U.S. money supply figures, due after the close of New York Stock Exchange trading, contributed to the fall. However, other analysts said they expected only a moderate increase.

After the close, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported the narrowly defined money supply rose \$800 million in the latest reporting week.

Analysts said the action of the dollar, which firmed slightly in Europe and rose in New York, apparently on short-covering, gave no real indication of reaching a bottom. The stock market has been sensitive recently to the health of the dollar.

Another negative, analysts said, was the Labor Department report that U.S. productivity rose at a slower rate in the fourth quarter than in the third.

Among institutional favorites under pressure, Sears' lost 1 to \$1 1/4 after posting a new low for 1977-78 yesterday. Blackman Kodak also reached a new low, losing 3/4 to 45 3/4.

IBM lost 1 5/8 to 264 1/4. McDonald's 1 3/8 to 44 1/2. Disney 1 1/8 to 32. AT&T 1/2.

The institute said the index showed an increase of 9 per cent over the whole of 1977, down from a rise of 9.9 per cent in 1976.

Some Arab States Plan Revaluation

ABU DHABI, Jan. 26 (AP-DJ).—The United Arab Emirates and Bahrain served notice today of imminent changes in the foreign exchange values of their currencies.

The moves followed a flurry of speculative buying of the dollar that caused a drop in the market values of currencies of Arab oil states on the Gulf.

Banking sources said they expected the Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar and Saudi Arabia to revalue their currencies upward by 10 per cent against the dollar on Saturday.



The man with exceptional goals needs an exceptional bank.

What makes Trade Development Bank exceptional? To start with, there is our policy of concentrating on things we do unusually well. For example, trade and export financing, foreign exchange and bank notes, money market transactions and precious metals.

Geographically, too, we work mainly in areas where we have something special to offer. This includes the U.S.A. (our U.S. affiliate, Republic National Bank of New York, is now one of America's 60 largest banks). It also includes a number of

countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly.

What's more, we keep our back-office systems running abreast of our business. You don't notice this directly, but it shows up in quicker decisions and fewer errors.

Serving our clients well has helped us grow uncommonly fast. Today, we're big enough to provide most of the sophisticated facilities of the international banking giants—but lean enough not to keep you waiting for decisions.

As part of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group (\$ 3.6 billion in assets; \$ 327.4 million in capital and loan funds employed, as of June 30, 1977), we're ready to serve you in most of the world's financial centers.

Key Group offices: Geneva, London, Paris, New York (Republic National Bank of New York). Other offices in Beirut, Bogota, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chiasso, Frankfurt, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Tokyo.

Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, head office of Republic National Bank of New York, U.S. subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. The 32nd largest bank in the United States, ranked by order of deposits, Republic is one of America's fastest-growing financial institutions.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars			
Abbott Laboratories			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	247.0	287.0	
Profits	36.9	26.6	
Per Share	1.24	1.07	
Year			
Revenue	1,240.0	1,080.0	
Profits	117.8	92.5	
Per Share	3.96	3.26	
Citic Investing			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	823.9	700.1	
Profits	28.3	19.9	
Per Share	1.08	0.77	
Year			
Revenue	3,070.0	2,530.0	
Profits	82.5	44.3	
Per Share	3.01	1.37	
Consolidated Foods			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	752.9	703.4	
Profits	22.3	20.2	
Per Share	0.74	0.67	
Six Months			
Revenue	1,520.0	1,430.0	
Profits	45.9	41.8	
Per Share	1.53	1.39	
General Electric			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	4,720.0	4,520.0	
Profits	332.0	282.3	
Per Share	1.46	1.29	
Year			
Revenue	17,500.0	16,700.0	
Profits	1,088.0	930.4	
Per Share	4.79	4.12	
INA			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	998.6	851.9	
Profits	38.6	20.7	
Per Share	1.56	0.83	
Year			
Revenue	3,740.0	3,070.0	
Profits	162.5	92.9	
Per Share	6.50	3.75	
Kraft			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	1,800.0	1,250.0	
Profits	34.5	30.4	
Per Share	1.24	1.09	
Year			
Revenue	5,240.0	4,980.0	
Profits	154.1	135.7	
Per Share	6.51	4.86	
Martin Marietta			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	301.8	312.9	
Profits	21.5	18.3	
Per Share	0.90	0.77	
Year			
Revenue	1,440.0	1,310.0	
Profits	102.1	78.5	
Per Share	4.29	3.32	
Mobil			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	not given		
Profits	300.7	294.0	
Per Share	2.84	2.50	
Year			
Revenue	not given		
Profits	1,002.5	942.5	
Per Share	9.47	9.08	
Monsanto			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	1,600.0	1,030.0	
Profits	210.0	47.6	
Per Share	0.58	1.27	
Year			
Revenue	4,800.0	4,900.0	
Profits	275.3	386.3	
Per Share	7.46	10.05	
Murphy Oil			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	285.7	273.2	
Profits	11.2	13.0	
Per Share	0.90	1.05	
Year			
Revenue	1,140.0	1,010.0	
Profits	47.2	48.9	
Per Share	3.79	3.83	
Pfizer			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	866.6	803.3	
Profits	49.1	44.3	
Per Share	0.70	0.63	
Year			
Revenue	3,000.0	1,900.0	
Profits	175.4	159.5	
Per Share	2.50	2.28	
Standard Oil of Calif.			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	not given		
Profits	373.0	288.0	
Per Share	1.60	1.58	
Year			
Revenue	22,300.0	20,600.0	
Profits	1,020.0	880.0	

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Groupement de l'Industrie Sidérurgique



\$35,000,000

1977 Extendible Notes Due 1980-82

Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation

Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V. The Bank of Bermuda Limited Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez Banque Rothschild Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank **Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft**

Crédit Industriel et Commercial Fuji International Finance Limited Société Générale de Banque

Deere Witter International

Fiscal and principal moving agent 1

Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez

January 25th, 1978

ADVERTISEMENT

Flash... Paris Bourse

JAN. 26, 1978

(1) In France

COMPANY	INOUS	1977 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Jan. 24	HIGH-LOW MON.-WED.	P/E	B YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR.— '74, '75, '76	SHRS. OUTST. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol	260.20 - 237	217	370 - 367.18	5	5.0	87.14 83.00 85.63c	14,774	1st semester '77 net non-consolidated profit = 640 MF.
BOUYGUES	Construct.	417 275	354	360 - 344.	11	6.0	50.73 52.92 50.34c	600	1st 9 months '77 group turnover = 2,897 MF vs. 1,606 MF (+72%).
BSN GERVAIS DANONE	Glass, food	532 - 337.50	344	327 - 324	17	7.3	28.38 - 24.39 - 20.12c	339	Group turnover (Jan. 1-Sept. 30) = 9,618 MF vs. 8,662 MF (+11%).
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air trans.	177 - 129	137	140 - 135.20	10	8.5	16.96 14.41 12.34	1,666	Subsidiary Cie. Maritime sales 9 months '77 = 67.0 MF (+3.5%) vs. 9 mos. '76 = 64.0 MF.
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	115 87.30	91	92.70 - 91	3	3.1	11.18 18.92 24.40c	1,472	New convert. bond issue of 40 MF. Expected to pay same div. (Fr. 2.40).
CREDIT COMM. FRANÇ.	Bank	185 84	103	105.20 - 104.60	7	7.2	10.26 15.85 14.89c	3,759	New CCF branch opening in Beirut at Gellier Center.
CREDIT INDUST. COMM.	Bank	105 72.50	77	78 - 77	6	8.5	6.77 10.84 8.74	1,526	From Nov. '76 to Nov. '77, CIC customer deposits increased by 18.4%.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind	98 - 58	52.50	51.80 - 49	-	15.2	28.13 7.62 - 5.50c	1,486	Creusot Loire Enterprises - Unicat (1/3. Coal) sold 5 coffee plants.
EUROFRANCE	Holding	190 124	145	151 - 149	2	7.4	- - 26.28 54.20c	2,193	Sept. '76-Sept. '77 net profit = 44.69 MF vs. 27.35 MF (+66%).
FERROD S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	412 296	360	368 - 358	4	5.2	23.82 29.27 37.01c	1,549	'77 group consol. results (with Parla-Rhône/Clavel) will exceed '76.
GEN' OCCIDENTALE	Holding	192.50 165	178	175.60 - 177	5	3.1	- 26.94 30.81c	2,805	'76-'77 group consolidated turnover = 14,676 MF vs. 14,495 MF for '75-'76.
IMETAL	Mining	94.10 - 53.50	50.40	83 - 50.30	3	6.9	17.97 2.44 21.51c	1,944	Pemrose 1st sem. '77 turnover = 79 MF (vs. 572 MF 1st sem. '76).
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	457.50 - 268	221	339.10 - 317	25	2.6	17.84 5.71 12.71c	1,138	Consol. turnover 1st 9 mos. '77 = 1,624 MF vs. 850 MF 9/76 (+91%).
NGRD (Compagnie de)	Holding	22.10 15.50	15	15.40 - 15	7	10.0	0.18 0.39 1.17	3,286	'77 net results to be at least similar to that of 1976 (23 MF).
PECHINEY-UG. KUHLM.	Chem. mfg.	91 62.10	67.10	67.55 - 66.80	11	7.4	7.50 - 6.30 6.80c	25,491	Group '77 turnover comes to 26 billion Fr. (up 16%).
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN.	Holding	323.50 287	264.80	268.50 - 260	2	3.7	38.24 54.71 129.96c	1,480	Peugeot electric-powered prototypes (kick-up) chosen in 1974, contest.
RAFFINAGE (Cib. Fr.)	Petrol	89.50 - 55.68	53.50	54.50 - 52.20	-	11.2	- - -	3,481	For 1st semester '77 amount of crude refined up 11.1% vs. 1976.
REDOUTE	Metall. prod.	428 - 479	480.10	485 - 480	10	3.7	35.87 45.67 67.85c	926	Group consol. turnover (Jan. 1-Nov. 30, '77) = some 2,480 MF (+11.1%).
RHONE-POULENC	Chemicals	83.70 59	51.48	51 - 50.05	8	11.6	14.02 5.83 6.24	18,941	1st semester group turnover = 2,334 MF (up 14%).
RD&CO	Investm. Corp.	334.50 337.40	357	332.20 - 285	-	7.1	(not relevant)	12,572	Rubery interim dividend up from Frs. 7.40 to Frs. 7.60.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski equip.	1910 - 1225	1620	1625 - 1585	18	1.6	71.76 - 75.76 - 67.48	266	'77 ski production = 1,600,000 pairs (up 30%). '78 to attain 1,900,000 pairs.

(b) Tax credit not included.
c: Consolidated.

European Gold Markets

	Jan. 26, 1978	Open	Close	H.C.
London	176.00	176.00	176.00	176.00
Zurich	176.15	176.15	176.15	176.15
Paris (12.5 kilo)	188.30	188.30	188.30	188.30
U.S. dollars per ounce				

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Jan. 26, 1978	Open	Close	H.C.
London	176.00	176.00	176.00	176.00
Zurich	176.15	176.15	176.15	176.15
Paris (12.5 kilo)	188.30	188.30	188.30	188.30
U.S. dollars per ounce				

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

	Jan. 26, 1978	Open	Close	H.C.
London	176.00	176.00	176.00	176.00
Zurich	176.15	176.15	176.15	176.15
Paris (12.5 kilo)	188.30	188.30	188.30	188.30
U.S. dollars per ounce				

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 26

	Jan. 26, 1978	Open	Close	H.C.
London	176.00	176.00	176.00	176.00
Zurich	176.15	176.15	176.15	176.15
Paris (12.5 kilo)	188.30	188.30	188.30	188.30
U.S. dollars per ounce				



CSR Limited continues to seek opportunities to widen its strong resource base

Extracts from CSR Limited's report for the half-year ended 30 September 1977

The CSR Limited group consolidated net profit before extraordinary items for the half year ended 30 September 1977 was US\$27.4 million. This is 3% higher than for the corresponding period last year (calculated at the same US/\$A exchange rate).

Notwithstanding the present relatively slow economic growth in Australia and abroad, CSR remains confident of future market prospects for the basic materials which it produces. CSR continues to seek opportunities to strengthen its already strong resource base.

The business environment

There are encouraging signs that inflation in Australia is moderating. World sugar prices remain low but a new international sugar agreement will operate from 1 January 1978 for a five year period. The long term sugar contract with Japan has been renegotiated on satisfactory terms, including a one year extension. Industrial relations at Mt Newman in the Pilbara region of Western Australia are now much improved and record iron ore production rates are being achieved.

Sugar

Total raw sugar production for the full season is likely to be 942,000 tonnes (922,000 tonnes last year). Record crushing rates and increased efficiencies have been achieved, reflecting extensive plant improvements and expansions made in recent years.

The program to upgrade plant and operating efficiencies at CSR's six sugar refineries has continued as scheduled.

Building and construction materials

Sales were marginally higher for the half year to 30 September 1977 compared with the same period last year. The main factor affecting sales was the generally depressed level of building activity.

Minerals and chemicals

The Mt Newman Iron Ltd., 68% CSR, has a 30% interest shipped 12.9 million tonnes of iron ore in the half year (16 million tonnes in the same period last year). However, record output rates are now being achieved and averaged 3.4 million tonnes per month in October and November 1977. Construction of a heavy metal separation plant has commenced at the Mt Whaleback mine, which will permit the upgrading of 7 million tonnes of ore per year.

Buchanan Borehole Collieries Pty Ltd (92.65% CSR) shipped 552,000 tonnes of coal in the half year (422,000 tonnes in the same period last year). Expansion to a capacity of 2 million tonnes of soft coking coal per year has been completed.

The Gove joint venture (Gove Alumina Ltd., 51% CSR, has a 30% interest) shipped 1,014,000 tonnes of bauxite and 185,000 tonnes of alumina in the half year compared with 925,000 tonnes of bauxite and 162,000 tonnes of alumina in the same period of 1977. The plant at Gove (Northern Territory) will be modified at a cost of about US\$38.8 million to produce sandy alumina, which is in greater demand than the flaky alumina now produced.

The acquisition since the end of the half year of a majority interest in AAR Limited represents an important step in improving CSR's access to basic resources. Development of AAR's Hail Creek (Queensland) coking coal deposit will be a major priority for CSR in the next few years.

CSR 1 O'Connell Street
Sydney Australia
Exchange rate: 9 January 1978 \$A1 = US\$ 1.14

Amsterdam

	Jan. 26, 1978	Open	Close	H.C.
London	176.00	176.00	176.00	176.00
Zurich	176.15	176.15	176.15	176.15
Paris (12.5 kilo)	188.30	188.30	188.30	188.30
U.S. dollars per ounce				

Brussels

	Jan. 26, 1978	Open	Close	H.C.
London	176.00	176.00	176.00	176.00
Zurich	176.15	176.15	176.15	176.15
Paris (12.5 kilo)	188.30	188.30	188.30	188.30
U.S. dollars per ounce				

London

	Jan. 26, 1978	Open	Close	H.C.
London	176.00	176.00	176.00	176.00
Zurich	176.15	176.15	176.15	176.15
Paris (12.5 kilo)	188.30	188.30	188.30	188.30
U.S. dollars per ounce				

Frankfurt

	Jan. 26, 1978	Open	Close	H.C.
London	176.00	176.00	176.00	176.00
Zurich	176.15	176.15	176.15	176.15
Paris (12.5 kilo)	188.30	188.30	188.30	188.30
U.S. dollars per ounce				

Zurich

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U.S. dollars per ounce				

Paris

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Zurich	176.15	176.15	176.15	176.15
Paris (12.5 kilo)	188.30	188.30	188.30	188.30
U.S. dollars per ounce				

Milan

	Jan. 26, 1978	Open	Close	H.C.
London	176.00	176.00	176.00	176.00
Zurich	176.15	176.15	176.15	176.15
Paris (12.5 kilo)	188.30	188.30	188.30	188.30
U.S. dollars per ounce				

Bonn

	Jan. 26, 1978	Open	Close	H.C.
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Zurich	176.15	176.15	176.15	176.15
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U.S. dollars per ounce				

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U.S. dollars per ounce				

Zurich

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Paris (12.5 kilo)	188.30	188.30	188.30	188.30
U.S. dollars per ounce				

Paris

	Jan. 26, 1978	Open	Close	H.C.
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Paris (12.5 kilo)	188.30	188.30	188.30	188.30
U.S. dollars per ounce				

Milan

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Paris (12.5 kilo)	188.30	188.30	188.30	188.30
U.S. dollars per ounce				

Bonn

	Jan. 26, 1978	Open	Close	H.C.
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U.S. dollars per ounce				

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Zurich	176.15	176.15	176.15	176.15
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U.S. dollars per ounce				

Paris

	Jan. 26, 1978	Open	Close	H.C.
London	176.00	176.00	176.00	176.00
Zurich	176.15	176.15	176.15	176.15
Paris (12.5 kilo)	188.30	188.30	188.30	188.30
U.S. dollars per ounce				

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- 12 Month - Stock										- 12 Month - Stock										- 12 Month - Stock										
High	Low	Chg	Vol	P/E	52	High	Low	Chg	Vol	High	Low	Chg	Vol	P/E	52	High	Low	Chg	Vol	High	Low	Chg	Vol	P/E	52	High	Low	Chg	Vol	
154	13	Hofl	1.50	11	2	126	124	126		225	16	ResCom	16	9	18	2	189	184	18		6%	4	TEC	40	5.6	6	1	74	74	74
154	13	Hofl	1.50	11	2	126	124	126		225	16	ResCom	16	9	18	2	189	184	18		6%	4	TEC	40	5.6	6	1	74	74	74
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154	13	Hofl	1.50	11	2	126	124																							

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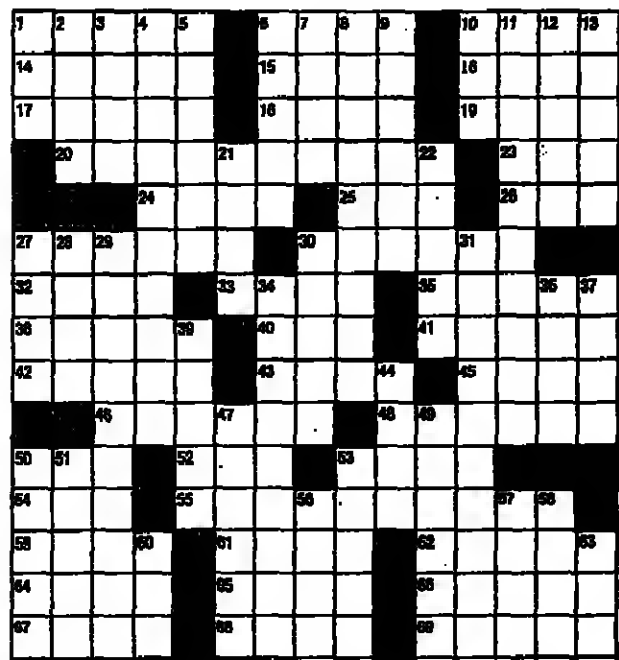
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CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- Yawning
 - Sounds of laughter
 - "Mother of the Gods"
 - Heights
 - Teen follower
 - Plant of the nettie family
 - Greek marketplace
 - Sediment
 - Alloping ingress
 - Important Greek seaport
 - Half a bray
 - Chops yews
 - Long, slimy fish
 - Constellation
 - Transfix
 - Immature
 - Crusted dishes
 - Salvador from Catalonia
 - Mr. Topper of early TV
 - Decorative cross-stroke on a letter
 - L.O.U.'s of a sort
 - Singer John from Middlesex
 - Follow
 - Intense emotion
 - Christmas
- DOWN**
- Chemical compounds
 - Falls into disuse
 - Baby food
 - Workers' org.
 - Sound of relief
 - Shade tree
 - Angoon group (literally "twelve islands")
 - Greek portico
 - Kind of dream
 - Not quite right
 - Prong
 - College or jacket
 - "Oom fan"
 - Mozart opera
 - Mars, to the Greeks
 - Repose
 - Robert Devereux
 - Turkish general
 - 3 V. Van
 - Lily plant
 - Great ancient Greek painter
 - Kinged fastenings
 - Exchange
 - Overcast
 - Greek scholar
 - More chi-chi
 - Greek letter after pi
 - Greek god of fire
 - Arabian ruler
 - Suffocation
 - Was obligated
 - Golf stroke that veers to the right
 - Self to Sulla
 - Demonstrator
 - Queen of the infernal regions
 - Arm bones
 - Odysseus's one-eyed jeller
 - Goddess of love and beauty
 - Birthmark
 - Individuals
 - Smelly
 - Charles Lamb
 - A certain
 - Pinaway
 - Paternal relative
 - Spaghetti or macaroni
 - Active
 - Lavender water, e.g.
 - Heroic poetry, Greek style
 - Holds council
 - Italian noble family
 - Loser to D.D.E.
 - One of Alex Comfort's topics

WEATHER

	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
1 GARVE	13	35	57	79	101	123	145	167	189	211	233	255	277	299	321	343	365	387	409	431	453
2 STEDAM	13	35	57	79	101	123	145	167	189	211	233	255	277	299	321	343	365	387	409	431	453
3 KARA	13	35	57	79	101	123	145	167	189	211	233	255	277	299	321	343	365	387	409	431	453
4 HENS	15	37	59	81	103	125	147	169	191	213	235	257	279	301	323	345	367	389	411	433	455
5 SIBUT	16	38	60	82	104	126	148	170	192	214	236	258	280	302	324	346	368	390	412	434	456
6 LGRADE	5	27	49	71	93	115	137	159	181	203	225	247	269	291	313	335	357	379	401	423	445
7 MERLIN	5	27	49	71	93	115	137	159	181	203	225	247	269	291	313	335	357	379	401	423	445
8 BRUSSELS	3	25	47	69	91	113	135	157	179	201	223	245	267	289	311	333	355	377	399	421	443
9 BUCHAREST	3	25	47	69	91	113	135	157	179	201	223	245	267	289	311	333	355	377	399	421	443
10 STAPLES	3	25	47	69	91	113	135	157	179	201	223	245	267	289	311	333	355	377	399	421	443
11 CASABLANCA	14	36	58	80	102	124	146	168	190	212	234	256	278	300	322	344	366	388	410	432	454
12 COPENHAGEN	1	23	45	67	89	111	133	155	177	199	221	243	265	287	309	331	353	375	397	419	441
13 DEL FOL	17	39	61	83	105	127	149	171	193	215	237	259	281	303	325	347	369	391	413	435	457
14 DUBLIN	3	25	47	69	91	113	135	157	179	201	223	245	267	289	311	333	355	377	399	421	443
15 RINDRIDGE	0	22	44	66	88	110	132	154	176	198	220	242	264	286	308	330	352	374	396	418	440
16 FLORENCE	12	34	56	78	100	122	144	166	188	210	232	254	276	298	320	342	364	386	408	430	452
17 FRANKFURT	12	34	56	78	100	122	144	166	188	210	232	254	276	298	320	342	364	386	408	430	452
18 GENEVA	4	26	48	70	92	114	136	158	180	202	224	246	268	290	312	334	356	378	400	422	444
19 HELSINKI	-3	19	41	63	85	107	129	151	173	195	217	239	261	283	305	327	349	371	393	415	437
20 STANNULU	15	37	59	81	103	125	147	169	191	213	235	257	279	301	323	345	367	389	411	433	455
21 LAS PALMAS	14	36	58	80	102	124	146	168	190	212	234	256	278	300	322	344	366	388	410	432	454
22 LISBON	13	35	57	79	101	123	145	167	189	211	233	255	277	299	321	343	365	387	409	431	453
23 LONDON	19	41	63	85	107	129	151	173	195	217	239	261	283	305	327	349	371	393	415	437	459
24 MADRID	11	33	55	77	99	121	143	165	187	209	231	253	275	297	319	341	363	385	407	429	451
25 MIAMI	16	38	60	82	104	126	148	170	192	214	236	258	280	302	324	346	368	390	412	434	456
26 MILAN	7	29	51	73	95	117	139	161	183	205	227	249	271	293	315	337	359	381	403	425	447
27 MONTREAL	2	24	46	68	90	112	134	156	178	200	222	244	266	288	310	332	354	376	398	420	442
28 MOSCOW	10	32	54	76	98	120	142	164	186	208	230	252	274	296	318	340	362	384	406	428	450
29 MUNICH	8	30	52	74	96	118	140	162	184	206	228	250	272	294	316	338	360	382	404	426	448
30 NEW YORK	7	29	51	73	95	117	139	161	183	205	227	249	271	293	315	337	359	381	403	425	447
31 RICE	10	32	54	76	98	120	142	164	186	208	230	252	274	296	318	340	362	384	406	428	450
32 OSLO	10	32	54	76	98	120	142	164	186	208	230	252	274	296	318	340	362	384	406	428	450
33 PARIS	10	32	54	76	98	120	142	164	186	208	230	252	274	296	318	340	362	384	406	428	450
34 ROME	10	32	54	76	98	120	142	164	186	208	230	252	274	296	318	340	362	384	406	428	450
35 SAN FRANCISCO	10	32	54	76	98	120	142	164	186	208	230	252	274	296	318	340	362	384	406	428	450
36 SEATTLE	10	32	54	76	98	120	142	164	186	208	230	252	274	296	318	340	362	384	406	428	450
37 SOFIA	10	32	54	76	98	120	142	164	186	208	230	252	274	296	318	340	362	384	406	428	450
38 STOCKHOLM	8	30	52	74	96	118	140	162	184	206	228	250	272	294	316	338	360	382	404	426	448
39 TELAVIV	10	32	54	76	98	120	142	164	186	208	230	252	274	296	318	340	362	384	406	428	450
40 TUNIS	10	32	54	76	98	120	142	164	186	208	230	252	274	296	318	340	362	384	406	428	450
41 WASHINGTON	10	32	54	76	98	120	142	164	186	208	230	252	274	296	318	340	362	384	406	428	450
42 WARSAW	10	32	54	76	98	120	142	164	186	208	230	252	274	296	318	340	362	384	406	428	450
43 WASHINGTON	7	29	51	73	95	117	139	161	183	205	227	249	271	293	315	337	359	381	403	425	447
44 ZURICH	10	32	54	76	98	120	142	164	186	208	230	252	274	296	318	340	362	384	406	428	450
(Yesterday's Readings: U.S. - 100.00, London - 100.00, Paris - 100.00, Rome - 100.00, Berlin - 100.00, Amsterdam - 100.00, Stockholm - 100.00, Copenhagen - 100.00, Helsinki - 100.00, Oslo - 100.00, San Francisco - 100.00, Seattle - 100.00, Sofia - 100.00, Stockholm - 100.00, Tel Aviv - 100.00, Tunis - 100.00, Washington - 100.00, Warsaw - 100.00, Zurich - 100.00)																					

'...in 1970, when the series began, I expected that the very idea of 12 servants waiting on four people would seem so outrageous that everyone would be appalled and antagonistic...'

The Upstairs Man Behind TV Series

By John Walker

LONDON, Jan. 26 (IHT).—Alfred Shaughnessy, American by birth but brought up to be an English officer and gentleman, says he has spent his life "hovering awkwardly between high society and show business." It that sounds like a recipe for schizophrenia, he combined the glamour of both gracefully by masterminding "Upstairs, Downstairs," the British television series of Edwardian life among the rich and their servants, which has gained an audience of more than 300 million in 38 countries.

"I'm still surprised by the program's success," said Shaughnessy, a big, bluff, white-haired man, in rich accents refined by an Eton education and service in the Grenadier Guards. "I thought it would interest only those viewers keen on Edwardian social history."

Country House

"And in 1970, when the series began, I expected that the very idea of 12 servants waiting on four people would seem so outrageous that everyone would be appalled and antagonistic," he said.

Shaughnessy, 61, is definitely an upstairs person, as he reveals in his autobiography, just published in London by Peter Owen at £5.25. It is entitled "Both Ends of the Candle," but he has packed so much into his life, from residing in royal palaces and being regarded as an eligible young man at balls and country house parties, to working as a film producer, writer and director, and as a playwright for stage and television, that he must have burned his candle in the middle as well.

He has never been far away from servants, although these days he lives in a country house, in the rural Hampshire village of Nether Wallop, with only one gardener in attendance three days a week and a woman coming in to help his wife, Jean, a former actress ("a very independent domesticated girl who believes in doing everything herself"), dust and clean.

His mother, descended on her mother's side from two Democratic presidents, James Knox Polk and Andrew Jackson, was widowed two months before he was born and went to live with her children in a mansion on the outskirts of Nashville, Tenn., near home town, where there was a large staff of servants, "all affectionate, peppy-toothed, ostensibly happy blacks."

His father, in World War I, was a son of the Milwaukee-born Thomas Shaughnessy, who became Lord Shaughnessy of Montreal, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and, with William Waldorf Astor, among the first American lords to sit in the British House of Lords.

When, in 1920, his mother married Piers Legh, an aristocratic English, guards officer, the family moved to a London house with a butler, cook, footman, two housemaids, a kitchen maid and a lady's maid, as well as a governess who always insisted on showing the visiting Prince of Wales (in the days before he became, briefly, Edward VIII) and then the Duke of Windsor, her charge's ex-cuse books "crammed with badly done sums, illiterate essays and inaccurate history."

A red carpet was laid over the sidewalk when he came to dine, a point Shaughnessy remembered when writing an episode of "Upstairs," as those involved "called the series, in which Edward VII dined with the Belmays."

Prince's Equerry

His stepfather became the prince's equerry and the family



Shaughnessy and "downstairs" staff, actresses Jenny Tomasin and Karen Dotrice.

moved into the royal Palace of St. James's, where servants abounded. After the abdication, his stepfather, who disapproved of Mrs. Simpson as much as he had liked the previous royal favorite, Freda Dudley Ward, stayed on to serve the new King, George VI, an action the Duke of Windsor never forgave.

What Shaughnessy remembers most about the crisis was that the duke sailed from England without a valet, since his man, Crisp, refused to follow his master. The duke had to carry his small Cairn bitch up the gangway himself, he recalled.

Worse was to follow. The French authorities would not allow a hastily found substitute valet to land because he did not have a passport. "Thus the ex-king of England went into exile with no one to press his trousers until he reached Schloss Koenigsfeld," Shaughnessy said.

Shaughnessy, who was script editor and the major scriptwriter of "Upstairs" (nominated for two Emmy awards for his work), believes that the success of the series is due to the view-

"The household was like my stepfather, well run with a certain amount of discipline," he said. "Being a good old conservative myself, I was very careful to see that Richard Bellamy was a gentlemanly sort of chap, who treated his servants well. I'm sure viewers liked watching people who respected one another."

If Bellamy was the hero, then the butler Hudson was the nearest to a villain, even if one old lady wrote to say that her butler had retired and would Hudson care to come for an interview. Gordon Jackson, who played the role, detested Hudson. "He found him—and rightly— to be a two-faced pompous prig," Shaughnessy said.

It may have been a subtle revenge for Shaughnessy's own youthful experiences in stately homes. "Few people could unpack one's rather worn and shabby clothing and lay it on the bed, or a maid placed to show the holes in them—more pointedly than a butler or a footman in a great house," he said.

The series, though it still can be seen around the world, was brought to an end after its char-

acters had lived through 38 years of hectic history, from 1912 onward, without aging at all. "Georgina had nursed in the war, yet in 1939 she was still a flower in her twenties," he says, adding that, by the end, Richard Bellamy should have been in his late seventies and Hudson almost an octogenarian.

But two minor characters from below stairs—a devoted Welsh chauffeur and his wife—will live on in a new television series that Shaughnessy is writing, as soon as he has finished the screenplay of Robert Elton's novel "Dynasty," set in Edwardian Hong Kong.

That world seems remote, even to Shaughnessy, who regrets its passing in many ways. "The privileged have been under fire for so long now that anyone who has been to Eton is regarded as a chummy idiot," he said.

"There are any number of old Etonians of my own generation acting in films, theater and television, who would do anything rather than admit where they were educated. These days, it's a stigma. There has been such a leveling off that the world I knew has turned upside down."

PEOPLE: 75-Year-Old U.S. Woman Is a Walking Art Form

Elizabeth Wehrli says that when she was in her 40s, her husband told her that he wanted a tattooed wife. She didn't want to move out, so she gave in. "I got one and thought that would do it, but then I wanted another one and another one," Mrs. Wehrli, now 75, said. A large, black spider web radiates from her navel and brilliant green scroll work incorporates vivid parrots, bluebirds, flowers, butterflies and other images done largely in blues, reds and oranges. Her upper arms are covered, as are her legs to the knees and her entire trunk. "Tattooing shouldn't be put down, because it is an art," said Mrs. Wehrli, who lives in Portland, Ore., but who was in St. Paul, Minn., for the North American Tattoo Club's third world convention of tattoo artists and fans.



Deanna Wise has idolized Elvis Presley since he was 5 years old. He wears his hair like Presley's, imitates his voice when he talks and swivels his hips when he walks. Now, Wise says, he will enter a hospital in Orlando, Fla., for facial surgery that he hopes will make him look even more like the late singer. "It's not going to be that much of a change," Wise said. "I'm built fairly like Elvis. I think I have pitch-black hair, of course." Wise, a performer who wound up selling cars after taking a one-week booking in Honolulu with hopes that it would launch his career, says that he wants to tour the United States looking and singing like Presley. "The operation will be paid for by Danny O'Day, a promoter who concedes that he hopes to cash in on Wise's new look. Wise says he will use his new face to raise money for a museum dedicated to Presley."

Celebrities who go to Studio 54 in New York often spend the evening toasting each other around the dance floor. But actress Sunny Leigh claims that the discotheque did some toasting of its own—and she wants \$13 million to make up for it. Leigh said that she was "voluntarily and against her will" lifted up and handled with great force by Studio 54 employees when she attempted to enter at 2:30 a.m. on New Year's Day. She filed her claims—\$5 million in com-

BIG LOSER—Fatimah deghadeh told a London bankruptcy court that she had gambled away £4 million (\$7.8 million) in London casinos in three years. She said that gambling like a disease with her, is shown leaving the co-

penstary damages and \$10 million in punitive damages in Britain's State Supreme Court.

Brigitte Bardot, who says a ban on the hunting of a has been advised to go to Greenland to seek an alternative to life in the north. "Miss Bardot is welcome to Greenland to see and experience life in the north," said a dog team member of the Parliament said in Copenhagen. "It's very difficult to make living as an actress up there in the Arctic desert," Otto Steen said.

—SAMUEL JUSTI

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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